MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2486. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd March, at Kulangsoo, Amoy, the wife of P. J. J. STELLINGWERFF, of the I. M. Customs Service, of a son.

On the 7th March, at Hillside, Peak, the wife of WALTER JUDD, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890.

THE SHARE PERJURY CASE.

It has been a matter of current belief in the colony for some considerable time past that the administration of public justice in our law courts has been seriously impeded by a wide-spread indulgence in perjury which has become the rule rather than the exception in a certain class of cases that have within the last few months occupied a good deal of attention. But the climax was reached on Friday last, in the share-dealing case BRANDT *v*, WONG LAI SHING, when Acting Chief Justice FIELDING CLARKE, in summing up, plainly stated that he was compelled to arrive at the conclusion either that the plaintiff had been guilty of gross perjury, or that he was the victim of a fraudulent and wicked conspiracy on the part of the defendant and his witnesses. And no other opinion could reasonably have been come to, the assertions on oath of the opposing parties in the witness-box leaving no room for doubt that one side or the other had determined to win, if hard swearing could do it.

The question at issue was in itself of comparatively minor importance. BRANDT, it appears, had sold to the defendant on August 29th for delivery on October 31st 50 shares of the China Sugar Refining Co., at the rate of $270 per share. Prior to the date for delivering these shares the defendant, who is compradore to Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., had become involved in financial difficulties, and a writ of execution at the instance of the plaintiff was actually out against him on or about October 28th. According to the plaintiff's story, on the date last named he saw defendant, who told him he could not take up the fifty shares, and wanted them sold and the difference charged to him, giving him time to pay. Plaintiff swore that he refused to make this arrangement until the old debt was wiped off, and that he again saw defendant on October 31st, and handed him a formal letter to the effect that the shares were at his disposal and must be taken up before 3 o'clock that afternoon. Defendant again expressed his inability to take delivery of the shares, and later in the day plaintiff wrote another letter stating that he had disposed of the shares, and claiming a difference of $2,200. In answer to this claim, according to the plaintiff, defendant paid $100 on November 1st and another $100 on account of the old debt, and then, no further money being forthcoming, the bailiff was instructed to enforce execution. Execution was accordingly enforced, but in consideration of an old clock and a promissory note for the unpaid balance of the old account, plaintiff consented to defendant's release. It seems pertinent to point out here that the plaintiff, who certainly displayed a most conciliatory disposition in accepting an old clock in part payment of his account, did not offer any explanation why the promissory note he accepted from defendant in November did not include the amount alleged to have become due on the 50 China Sugar shares' contract a fortnight previously.

The defence was a complete denial of BRANDT's statements. According to the defendant, who was supported by four witnesses, he had purchased the shares for a Chinese friend, who was in his office on the due date, prepared to carry out the contract, but no tender of the shares was made. Defendant positively swore that BRANDT never gave him any letter on October 31st, and never even called at his office on that date. According to the evidence given by Mr. J. SAMUEL, the sharebroker who acted for the defendant, he saw plaintiff twice on October 31st, and handed him a letter asking for the scrip, and the latter either could not or would not deliver the shares. Mr. RAMJAHN, another broker, testified to being present when Mr. SAMUEL told plaintiff that WONG LAI SHING wanted delivery of the shares, and further stated that plaintiff had asked him to tell SAMUEL that he (RAMJAHN) had that day purchased fifty shares from BRANDT at $225, but that he had refused to do so. Evidence was also given by a Mr. TONG LAI CHEEN to the effect that the shares were purchased on his account, and that on October 31st he was in defendant's office with the money, ready and prepared to take them up had they been tendered by the seller.

As it was admitted that no actual delivery of the shares had been made on October 31st, the real question at issue was whether plaintiff had established a waiver. The Acting Chief Justice held, and rightly held, that if the plaintiff had spoken the truth when he said that he personally delivered a letter to defendant on the due date, intimating that the shares were at defendant's disposal and if they were not taken up they would be sold and the difference charged, it would be sufficient to establish a waiver of the original contract. His lordship had, therefore, to decide whether BRANDT had concocted this letter to support his statements in the witness box, or whether the defendant and his witnesses had deliberately conspired together for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff out of his legal rights. There was no other alternative; one side or the other had deliberately committed perjury of the grossest description. And after a lucid review of the circumstances of the case, the Acting Chief Justice decided that BRANDT was the apostle of truth and the witnesses for the defence perjurers and conspirators.

If we cannot quite follow his lordship's line of reasoning, and it appears to us that some of his conclusions were not justified by the facts, it must nevertheless be admitted that the summing up was a most practical one, and fairly dealt with the probabilities of the case. We cannot attach the same importance that Mr. FIELDING CLARKE did to the production by the plaintiff of a press copy of the letter said to have been delivered to defendant, and the receipt of which was denied; there would have been no difficulty in concocting a press copy, by writing the letter and, after copying it, tearing it up. To our mind the alleged personal delivery was a much more important item of evidence, and with such a scrupulously careful business man in small matters of detail as the plaintiff has so frequently shown himself to be, this unusual method, when the tell-tale "chit-book" was so handy, cannot be set aside without serious doubts His lordship, in referring to the meeting at the Race-course on Christmas day between BRANDT and SAMUEL, when the former is alleged to have tried to suborn the latter, expressed a doubt that any such meeting ever took place, and said it was an "incident" that tended to throw doubt in his mind on the other evidence given by Mr. SAMUEL. That this meeting did take place we happen to know; what actually transpired, however, rests on the respective oaths of the two persons immediately concerned. Again, it is difficult to understand what interest, what inducement the witnesses for the defence could have had in entering into the vile conspiracy so plainly indicated by the Judge's summing up. So far as the evidence shows, neither Mr. SAMUEL nor Mr. RAMJAHN had anything to gain by the success of the defendant, and it is surely impossible to believe that they would dare so much to gratify petty spite against the plaintiff! However, without attempting to question the accuracy of the verdict arrived at, we cannot but regret that the Acting Chief Justice did not see his way to take further action in vindication of public justice, after his very strong expression of opinion that deliberate perjury had been committed.

THE CANTON RIVER OPPOSITION.

WE learn by private advices from Shanghai that the pioneer steamer of the China Merchants' Co.'s fleet intended to run between Hongkong and Canton will be here within the next few days. Moorings for the vessels of the Chinese opposition have been secured in Canton, and it is only a question of a very short time when ample wharfage accommodation will be available there. The Directors of the Steamboat Co. and the puissant Agents of the China Navigation Company have been warned in these columns times out of number that they were quietly sitting on a sleeping volcano, and neglecting to make preparations for the eruption that was bound to come. The "second-class Directors" and the wide-awake representative of CLAN CHATTAN who guides the destinies of the Taikoo steamers smiled serenely; any possible opposition to their *vested* interests on the Canton River was a myth—they were in a position to defy the world. But they don't smile quite so serenely now; and it has taken very little to forcibly and practically demonstrate that the greatly vaunted impregnability of their monopoly on the golden waters of the Chukiang was mere moonshine. Whether or not Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., whose interests in the North have been seriously affected by the rupture between the China Merchants' Co. and Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, intends taking an independent hand in the Canton business we are not in a position to state, but it has never been the policy of "the princely house" to throw away a good chance, and we shall not be in the least surprised to see the flag of the Indo-China S. N. Co. holding its own against all comers before the year is out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT has been decided by the English Consul at Tientsin that a sum of $2,000 will be paid to the widow of the Ningpo tailor who was accidentally shot by a foreigner some little time ago.

H. E. CHANG CHIH-TUNG has taken some of the irons which he had in the fire with him to Hupeh. Among his projects was the erection of a large factory for spinning, weaving, and dyeing cotton, and some months ago Mr. Dickinson, came out from Manchester to organise such an establishment. Nothing was done, however, the late Viceroy probably foreseeing his early removal. This morning (5th inst.) Mr. Dickinson left for Hankow, where the industry will probably be shortly inaugurated. The scheme includes provision for 40,000 spindles, a thousand looms, and extensive dye-works.

THE magisterial enquiry held by Mr. Robinson into the circumstances attending the Wanchai fire was concluded this morning (March 11th). Mr. Wilkinson was present in the interest of Lucas, the owner of the premises, Lucas's rickshaw-coolie stated that he took his master to the place, where he always slept, the night before the fire.—Inspector Swanston stated that on examining the premises after the fire had been extinguished he noticed a strong smell of kerosine, and saw that the floor of the back room had been saturated with it.—Thomas Campbell, assistant engineer in the Fire Brigade, said that on the afternoon after the fire he found some linen on the floor wet with kerosine, and there were traces all around—on candles, canvas, etc.—His Worship, in view of the suspicious circumstances, ordered Lucas to be charged with arson, and he was accordingly arrested and remanded, bail being fixed at $2,000.

A SHANGHAI contemporary states that the *Kiang kwan* is to run on the Hongkong-Canton line She will be commanded by Captain Knights, late of the *Haeshin*, and Mr. R. S Harvey, late chief engineer of the *Kiangteen*, goes in her.

FROM a telegram in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, dated Hanoi, February 27th, it would appear that piracy is still rampant in the provinces of Bac-ninh and Halduong, and fighting between the Annamites and French troops is of almost daily occurrence

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has broken out among the cattle in the Colony. At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board on Monday the officials were empowered to slaughter all infected animals and bury them out at sea. Fifty-six animals were so dealt with yesterday (4th inst.), we are informed.

DURING the time the three great coasting steamship companies up North were working under agreement with each other, passengers with return tickets could go to a port by one company's steamer, and return by that of another. The only companies which now recognise each other's tickets are the Indo-China and C.M.S.N Companies.

THE Shanghai Police won the shooting match to which they challenged our force, last week. The total scores at the three ranges were identical, but their total at 500 yards was 247, as compared with 233 scored by the local men. This was due to the collapse of two of the latter side, Sergeant Duncan and McIver, who only made 15 and 14 respectively, out of a possible 35 so losing the match.

YESTERDAY afternoon (9th inst.) a couple of British sailors in a small sailing boat got in a bit of a breeze and turned turtle. It fortunately happened that Mr. W. Cruickshank, in his steam-launch *Elk*, was proceeding to Kowloon Docks and witnessed the occurrence. He immediately steamed alongside and succeeded in getting the unfortunates safely aboard. Now, where is the Hon. A P. MacEwen and the Bellilios medal?

CAPTAIN Dowling, of the *Merionethshire*, met with what the *N. C. Daily News* calls a rather unpleasant accident, on the night of the 5th inst. He was returning to his steamer at the Pootung Wharves, when his sampan was run into by a steam launch. He was thrown into the water and drifted some distance from the boat before he was picked up The inhuman people in the launch made no attempt to save him, but kept on. Unfortunately Captain Dowling cannot recognise the launch that caused the accident.

A *kun choi kwai*, otherwise a "coffin devil," or, in plainer English, an undertaker, was arraigned before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court yesterday morning for having started to bury a client in a grave that was less than six feet deep. Another party, described as "the owner of the corpse," was also implicated. Their only defence was that the bones were handier to get at in a four-foot grave. The magistrate decided that it was because the undertaker did not want tomb much trouble, and fined him $5. The corpse-proprietor was let off.

A *Straits Times* correspondent records a very sad accident which took place the other day at Lang-kat (Deli). An assistant on a tobacco estate who gone to Clambier, feeling somewhat feverish, left this latter place to return to the estate. When he arrived at home he took, as he thought at the time, to quinine pills. Very soon after he felt rather queer and went to have a look at the pill box, when to his horror he made the discovery that he had taken morphia instead of quinine. He at once sat down and wrote a few lines to the manager, requesting him to come quickly as he had made a mistake in taking medicine. When the latter arrived he found the assistant insensible and, to all appearances, quite dead. He however tried all he could think of to bring the poor fellow back to life, but without success. The man was buried the next day, deeply regretted by all who knew him for his genial disposition.

CHINESE students can be, and often are, quite as obstreperously playful as European or American ones, according to the *Hu Pao*. This was shown at a recent examination at Hangchow on 13th February, when the young men were so boisterous, climbing on the examiner's table and fighting tooth and nail for each others' essays, that the high provincial authorities ordered the examiner to stop the proceedings and close the Hall. On one occasion, says the writer of a leader in the *Shên Pao* on the occurrence, he remembers the students crowding round a District Magistrate who was taking down their names as they entered the provincial capital for examination. Those who had got behind him inked his official robes and singed his peacock's feather. The *hien* was just turning round to shout at them, when his form was pulled from under him and he found himself suddenly seated on the ground, while the students dispersed with a shout of derisive laughter.

SINCE the price of rice rose to the neighbourhood of the inconvenient figure at which it now stands, says the *Japan Herald*, the office of the Tokyo Rice Exchange has had the pleasure of finding among its correspondence from the provinces sundry post-cards conveying protests, couched in very strong language, against a state of affairs so serious for the poor. Further, a rumour having gone abroad that the Exchanges at Nagoya, Kuwana, and Osaka had entered into a conspiracy to "bull" the cereal, the following notice was posted, some four or five days ago on the door of the Exchange at the first-named place:—"It is a rascally proceeding to raise the price of rice by improper devices, and thus inflict suffering on the poorer classes. Therefore any official of the Exchange who makes his appearance in public, shall have his head lopped off." A nice little billet this for timid folks to feast their eyes on before going abroad on their daily avocations. The hardest part of the matter is that the Rice Exchanges are the last institutions to be blamed for the present state of the market.

SAYS the *Bangkok Times* of the 19th ult.:—"Considering the prevalence in the East of cases of children being maltreated and even murdered for the ornaments with which their persons are decked, it is marvellous that the custom should still be encouraged. A case in point occurred some few days ago, when a little Siamese girl of eight years of age got astray from her friends at the *Phra-mane* and was being led away by a strange women. Opportunely, the aunt of the child came up at this juncture and, finding a gold bangle, missing from the wrist of her niece, accused the would-be abductress of the theft. A scene naturally ensued and Inspector Sheriff, who happened to be passing at the time, was attracted by the altercation and immediately took the parties before the authorities, when the missing bangle was found concealed on the person of the accused. The usual invitation was, of course, extended to the abductress, and instead of gold she was presented with a pair of *iron* bangles, which the old hag will probably wear for an indefinite period."

THE contract between the Wai Sing Lottery farm and the Government having expired, several influential Chinese have sent a petition to the Governor at Canton, wherein they offer $4,500,000 for a renewal of the contract, besides a present of $800,000 to the Government, and a further sum of $500,000 to the Emperor if he should graciously grant an extension of the lease. The Viceroy has replied that they must deposit a sum of $500,000 on filing the petition, and a like sum on his taking it up for presentation to the Throne.

PUNJOM as a gold-bearing district is now completely eclipsed, and when Brodie leaves the colony the question may arise whether it will not be better to drop the curtain and shut up shop. Siberia is the latest treasure trove in the gold mining business. Over *four tons of gold*, so a London telegram says, were received from the mines in that country the other day. Now, who will be first in the field with the Siberian Gold Mining Company, Limited? We want another sensation very badly just now in this generally "bust-up" colony.

THE scores of the team selected to represent the Hongkong Police in the competition with Shanghai, made at the Kowloon ranges on the 6th inst., were as follows:—

	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
P.C. Carson	31	19	33	91
P.C. Watson	32	18	33	83
P.S. Mann	30	34	22	86
P.C. McLennan	31	18	25	84
,, Warnock	24	13	27	84
,, McNab	28	11	26	84
,, McLeod	29	19	22	81
,, Watson	29	16	27	85
Sergt. Duncan	28	10	25	63
,, McIver	30	22	14	66
Totals	300	216	233	818

AN unwholesome-looking youth who said he was Daniel de Jesus, and came from Macao, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning (11th inst.) with causing the death of a Chinaman. He had been several times remanded, previously, on a charge of causing bodily injury to the man in question, and as the latter died yesterday the indictment was altered to that of manslaughter. The evidence shewed that on the afternoon of the 20th January a Chinese tailor 72 years of age was seen rolling down the stairs leading to the flat on which prisoner lived, in St. Francis Street. He was taken to No. 2 Station, and there, subsequently, identified the prisoner as the person who had pushed him downstairs, because he tried to collect a debt. He was then taken to Hospital, in great pain, and, as stated, died yesterday.—The case was remanded.

THERE has been some talk about giving a show in honour of that intrepid warrior, the Duke of Connaught, in the Ko Shing Theatre. We don't know what particular aspirant after the gin-shop decoration of Mickey and George has fixed up this third class exhibition of Chinese art for the benefit of the Dook, but we *do* know that the Hon. Sammy Brown—who would be a K.C.M.G. if every man had his deserts—, ought to send one of his immaculate experts to have a professional survey of the very greatly corroded iron pillars that support this twenty-year old structure. Arthur Wettin, alias Guelph, don't amount to very much in these Radical days, but we really can't afford to have a warrior who displayed such consummate skill at at Tel-el-kebir in keeping out of the range of fire, "bust up," by the roof of a badly constructed Chinese Theatre suddenly giving way.

IN the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 1st inst., a coolie named Wong Toong Sai, lately employed on the North German Mail steamer *Sachsen*, was charged with having stolen a silver watch and chain, two gold trinkets, a gold ring, two pairs opera glasses, a twenty-mark piece, and various other articles, the property of passengers on board the steamer, during her last voyage from Shanghai to Germany, and from Germany to Shanghai. On the voyage home between Suez and Port Said, a gentleman lost his watch and chain, and no trace of them could be found on the ship. On arriving in Germany the gentleman recovered the value of the property from the Company. And on coming out the other articles were lost by different passengers, the thefts being particularly frequent between Hongkong and Shanghai. Things grew to such a pitch that a general search was made through the ship for the missing articles, and they were found sewn up in the prisoner's pillow. On arriving in port he was handed over to the police. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

COMING events cast their shadows before. There was a foreign invasion of Macao yesterday (9th inst.), but it was a friendly one. Mr. Sid, to celebrate his success at the recent race-meeting, invited a number of his friends to a picnic, and the *Hoham*, specially chartered for the occasion, left for Macao shortly after five o'clock on Saturday afternoon under the charge of Capt. W. E. Clarke, her usual commander, Capt. G. B. Lefavour, being under the doctor's hands. A couple of break-downs—the steering gear giving way twice—rather delayed the festivities, but nearly fifty ladies and gentlemen eventually sat down to dinner when the steamer got safely moored alongside the wharf at Macao, and a most enjoyable evening was passed. On Sunday morning the *Fatshan*, specially chartered by the Hon. C. P. Chater, made a very fast trip across to Macao under the able guidance of Capt. J. Hoyland, and, having nearly fifty passengers on board, the Holy City for once was quite lively, recalling reminiscence of the gay times in the now almost forgotten sixties. Both steamers returned to Hongkong early this morning, and we understand that the excursion is unanimously voted to have been an unqualified success.

THE Messrs. Roque are not yet free, according to the *Courrier d'Haiphong*. M. Briffaud left Haiphong for the hills where the band of brigands are hidden, carrying the $50,000 ransom agreed upon, but on Saturday we hear he wrote back that his mission had been unsuccessful. Luu-ky, the chief of the robbers, had captured an Annamite, who confessed that he had been sent by the General of the district to obtain information, with a view to an attack being made by the troops when the captives had been released. Luu-ky therefore refused to release them until assured of security from pursuit for ten days, so as to admit of his getting over the frontier in safety. At the same time a letter was received from Henri Roque, confirming this. He said that Luu-ky, on hearing the spy's confession, became greatly enraged, accusing the brothers Roque of having plotted to recover the ransom money, and declaring that he would detain Wing-fat-cheong, the compradore, as a hostage. When the brothers refused to agree to that, Luu-ky put thumbscrews on them and otherwise treated them with much brutality. The shakiness of M. Roque's writing shewed how he must have suffered. Ultimately, M. Briffaud promised that no pursuit should be made for ten days, but it is doubtful if the Government will feel bound by that promise. Luu-ky is rallying all the free-booters of the country around him, and is said to have 700 or 800 men under his orders now.

ALL those short, smartly-written verses or Chinese subjects composed by "Tung Chia," published by various northern journals, and frequently reproduced in these columns, have been reprinted in book form, under the title of "Lays of Far Cathay," and may be obtained from Messrs Kelly and Walsh. They are most happily and humorously illustrated by "H. H.," and so aptly express the general sentiment in respect to a hundred things and thoughts that they should be acquired and perused at once.

AT the Police Court this morning (March 11th) Mr Pollock applied on behalf of the prisoner Gray—who was yesterday remanded for a week on a charge of embezzlement—that the case should be proceeded with on Saturday, so that it might be tried at the approaching Sessions. Mr. Wotton opposed the application, on the ground that some discoveries had been made as to the prisoner's *modus operandi*, and all the time granted was required to complete the investigation. His Worship supported the objection, and therefore refused the application.

MESSRS. WHEELOCK & Co., in their circular of the 1st inst., say:—Continued scarcity of cargo, coupled with the ample steamer tonnage at hand, has caused our freight market to fall to a very low ebb; rates to London show a further decline of 2s. 6d. per ton, viz: 24 6d. without bringing about any benefit to the steamers. The first batch of steamers for Tientsin, comprised of the steamships *Poochi*, *Toonan*, *Pechili*, *Yiksang* and *Tungchow*, sailed on 25th ultimo, and it is hoped that their return may do something towards resuscitating trade that has been dormant so long. In the Newchwang-Amoy trade some settlements have been made as will be found below, but there are rumours abroad that when the port is actually opened we shall see considerably lower rates. On the Nagasaki-Shanghai route there is no change and rates remain as last quoted. For London *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The Glen Line steamship *Glenfinlas* is advertised to sail on 2nd instant, and the O. S. S Co.'s steamship *Palinurus* is on the berth circulated for quick despatch. For New York *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The steamship *Merionethshire* arrived from Japan yesterday and takes the berth. This will be the last direct departure before the opening of the new sea on. Departures for London *via* Suez Canal:—The steamer *Nestor via* Amoy on 16th instant; steamship *Gleneagles via* Amoy on 18th instant, and steamship *Cyclops via* Amoy on 23rd instant. Departures New York *via* Suez Canal:—Nil. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 26 Mexican cents per picul; Nagasaki to Shanghai, $1.35 per ton of coal nett, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Settlement during the fortnight:—*Cape City*, British barque 409 tons register, Chefoo to Amoy, 20 Mex. cents per picul, 18 lay days; *Feima*, Br. steamer 685 tons register, Newchwang to Amoy, 27 Mex cents per picul, 7 lay days; *Rewa*, Br. barque 454 tons register, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 Mex cents per picul, 20 lay days; *Swatow*, Ger. steamer 631 tons register, Newchwang to Amoy, 26½ Mex. cents per picul, 8 lay days; *Tsukushi Maru*, Jap steamer 647 tons register, Newchwang to Amoy, 26 Mex. cents per picul, 10 lay days. Discharging vessel in port:—*Nanaimo*, Br. barque, 396 tons register.

THE meeting to arrange for the Duke of Connaught's "reception," held in the City Hall at five o'clock this afternoon (5th inst.), could not truthfully be described as a mass meeting. In fact it had great difficulty in being a meeting at all. Barring the alleged committee, who held an open air demonstration outside the hall at first, the meeting might comfortably have taken place in a compradore's chair. At ten minutes past five sixteen people were crowded among the hundred chairs provided, and at a quarter past there were twenty. The Chairman, Mr. Ryrie, apologised for calling that a meeting, and, after saying "His Royal Highness" a number of times, asked the Hon. N. J. Mitchell-Innes to read the programme provisionally agreed on, with the approving telegram in H. R. H's own handwriting. It said the Arrival would occur on the 30th, and the Departure on the 4th prox.—Mr. Ryrie then asked for observations, which elicited several unpleasant ones. First Mr. Noble remarked that it was no good suggesting anything, for the arrangements had been already agreed to. Mr. Francis followed with a round attack on the composition of the Committee and its "comical proceedings." His opinion was that the Committee would be very lucky if the community helped them to carry out the programme arranged in such a hole-in-the-corner way. Some discussion between Mr. Francis and Mr. Ryrie followed, after which Mr. Pollock murmured that it seemed very ridiculous to go to all the contemplated expense considering that the august visitor was only passing through. [Mr. Pollock won't be made a baronet now]. Mr. Humphreys moved the adjournment of the meeting, as being unrepresentative, and a trifle too soon after the Races. Mr. Francis seconded. Mr. Ryrie did not favor the idea—thought the hon. secretary had not had sufficient credit given him for getting the Chinese to take part in the reception, which was much more important than the European share of the work. Mr. Francis and Mr. Humphreys resented this. Then the Chairman proposed as an amendment that there be no adjournment, but, as no seconder was forthcoming, after a conference with Mr. Kerwick he withdrew it, and, the resolution having been carried, the meeting adjourned until Friday, at 5 p.m. Business done—nothing.

THE Duke of Connaught was "receipted" once more this afternoon (7th inst.). At 5.10 the City Hall was crowded with three Committee-men, eight prominent persons, ten others not prominent, and a dog. Same opening. Hon. P. Ryrie thought the assembly a fizzle, and invited some more observations. Solemn silence for three minutes, during which three more mass-meetingers arrived, and the dog left.—Mr. Fraser-Smith inquired what they were there for—what that enthusiastic overflowing assembly had for its *raison d'etre*? Mr. Ryrie repeated that it was to let the world know what the Reception Committee were doing.—Another silence ensued, and several of the audience were making a move for the door, when Mr. Mitchell-Innes read a draft invitation to the public to illuminate when the Duke came.—Mr. Fraser-Smith didn't think it was necessary to meet for the purpose of hearing that, and Mr. Ryrie offered to propose that they all go home. Mr. Francis, "out of pity for the Committee," moved that their proceedings be approved, for the sake of outward show.—Mr. Humphreys seconded, in a sorrowful speech. Hoped it would be a lesson to any other Reception Committees, and that the ratepayers would be asked in the first instance to co-operate, instead of being told, at the end that it was all cut-and-dried, and that the bill was so much.—The Chairman pointed out in rebuttal that the public wouldn't come, anyhow, and then put the resolution, which passed silently, and the "meeting" dispersed.

ALL those short, smartly-written verses on Chinese subjects composed by "Tung Chia," published by various northern journals, and frequently reproduced in these columns, have been reprinted in book form, under the title of "Lays of Far Cathay," and may be obtained from Messrs Kelly and Walsh. They are most happily and humorously illustrated by "H. H.," and so aptly express the general sentiment in respect to a hundred things and thoughts that they should be acquired and perused at once.

We understand that R. W. Bro. C. P. Chater, District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, and W. Bro. D. Gillies, D. G. Junior Warden, have promised to present a splendid organ to the Masonic Hall.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are opening a regular line between Hongkong and Java with the *Hitachi Maru*. She took in about 4,400 tons of coal at Shimoneseki to discharge at Hongkong, to be used by her in her passages between Hongkong and Batavia. Her principal freight is expected to be rice.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—*Apropos* of your article about the $20 (twenty only) clerk in the General Post Office, I would like to inform you that the only person who braved the examination was a probationer from the General Post Office who has been working for several months there *gratis*! It seems Mr. Lister's bait is not very attractive.

THE Tonquinese town of Hung-yen, on the left bank of the Red River, is being gradually washed away. The European hotel, which when built was some distance from the water, is now at the edge, and will disappear by next year; the Post-office will follow in 1891; and the inhabitants are wondering whether it will be cheaper to move the town or divert the river.

MR. RYRIE, and the other gentlemen of the Royal Reception Committee, will read with much interest the following extract, which we thoroughly endorse, from the *Shanghai Mercury*, in reference to a similar Committee in the Model Settlement:—"Fault has been found with the manner in which the Committee has elected itself, so to speak, and of the individuals composing it having arrogated to themselves the functions that might be claimed by the whole community. But we are not amongst those who would question the right or good taste of the thirteen gentlemen, whose names appear in the advertisement on our front page, to assume the rôle of hosts to what will no doubt prove expensive visitors, for from the enthusiasm and unanimity with which they apparently appointed themselves a Reception Committee at the hint of H.B.M.'s Consul-General, we presume that they will relieve the insignificant few remaining residents in the Foreign Settlement from all responsibilities and expense in the matter of entertaining their Royal visitors. We apprehend, from the advertisement, that the Royal visit is not intended for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai at all, or for the ordinary residents therein, who have done nothing to deserve it, but is purely for the benefit and glorification of the thirteen gentlemen—by the way a most ominous number—whose names are appended to the advertisement. Shanghai is not so prosperous as it was when the Duke of Edinburgh visited us, and the residents generally are not so well prepared to pay the piper for the entertainment of their Royal Highnesses of Connaught. Therefore we are delighted to find that thirteen gentlemen from amongst us have come forward, without much pressing, to do the honours of the occasion, and pay the expenses therefor, which will be most heartily appreciated by their more impecunious fellow-residents. For we cannot for a moment imagine that, after the admirable display of public spirit and hospitality on the part of the thirteen elect of H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, they can contemplate asking for any assistance from the rest of the community from a pecuniary point of view or otherwise. But if we are mistaken, and they make any such appeal, we hope the community will show a proper appreciation of the honour which these gentlemen have done us, by refusing to contribute one copper cash towards defraying the cost of the tiffin at the Country Club, or the various other pleasant little diversions planned for the edification of the Royal couple * * * Shanghai is the only Republic in the East, and it will not go mad over the coming Royal visit, which will be an expensive and troublesome and thankless task."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Directors of the above Bank have issued the following circular to the shareholders:—Gentlemen,—Your Directors have, for some time past had under careful consideration the desirability of further increasing the Capital of the Corporation up to the full limit allowed by the Ordinance, say to $10,000,000, and under Section 22 of this Ordinance, His Excellency the Governor of this Colony has given his sanction for so doing. Your Directors have taken the opinion of the London Committee on the subject and are glad to have their approval. An Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be called later on, to obtain your sanction to the scheme being carried out.

During the seven years that have elapsed since the Capital was increased from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000, the business of the Bank has gone on steadily increasing, and the Directors feel that the augmentation of the Capital is as fully justified now as it was in 1882.

It is proposed to issue 20,000 New Shares at £42,10s. each, Eastern Shareholders paying for their allotments at the current rate of the day for demand bills on London, thus placing them in the same position as Shareholders on the London Register. After crediting Capital Account with $2,500,000 (being 20,000 Shares of $125 each) making thereby the total Capital up to $10,000,000, the balance representing the premium obtained on the New Shares will be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund, which will then amount to about $7,500,000, the Capital and Reserve Fund thus augmented, together with the Marine Insurance Fund ($250,000) will amount to about $17,750,000, and will place the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in a very strong financial position.

It is intended to allot the New Shares to the Shareholders on the Register on 31st May, 1890, in proportion of one New Share to the holder of three old ones. Shareholders holding Shares not a multiple of three will receive Fractional Certificates in respect of each Share in excess of such multiple, and one New Share will be allotted to the Holder of three such Fractional Certificates.

Any Shares not taken up will be disposed of by the Directors at their discretion, the amount received in excess of $125 each to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

It is proposed to make £10.12.6 payable on the 30th June, £10. 2.6 on 10th September, £10.12.6 on 31st December, 1890, and £10.12.6 on 31st March, 1891, the New Shares to rank for Dividend, to the extent paid up, with the old ones.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Shareholders paying their instalments in advance of the above dates, and 8 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue calls.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 5th inst. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary. (Mr. W. M. Deane), Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, Ho Kai, C. P. Chater, J. J. Keswick, A. P. MacEwen, (unofficial members) and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

His Excellency—Since our last meeting the period of six years during which the unofficial members of Council are appointed, expired with regard to two of the hon. members—Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Wong Shing. I have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Ryrie has consented to be re-appointed, and I am sure that with the experience he possesses, consequent upon the length of time he has sat in this Council, he will continue to be of as great service in the future as in the past. Mr. Wong Shing expressed a desire to be relieved of his duties on the ground of ill-health, and therefore he has not been re-appointed. In his place I have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Ho Kai. He is, as you all know, one whose abilities well qualify him to a seat at this Board, and I am sure the Council will have no reason to object to the selection that has been made. There is also another vacancy, caused by the Captain Superintendent of Police having for the time being become Acting Colonial Secretary, and I have selected the Acting Registrar-General, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, to fill it during that period. His connection with the Chinese community of this Colony will render him a useful and efficient member.

The gentlemen referred to were then sworn in, and took their seats.

VOTES.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following votes, recommended by the Administrator:—

$209 as a gratuity to the daughter of the late J. Carneiro, in consideration of her father's services during fifteen years as ward-master at the Small-pox Hospital. He was invalided, and granted a pension, but died a few days later, and the amount recommended represented one year's pension.

£50 as remuneration to Colonel Beaumont for his report on the contemplated removal of the Bokhara Rock, and $100 for his expenses during his stay in Hongkong.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.

His Excellency gave a few words of explanation with regard to the latter vote, inasmuch as he had taken upon himself the responsibility of asking Colonel Beaumont, not to do the work. The Governor, a short time before his departure, had an interview with Colonel Beaumont, who suggested the blasting of the Bokhara Rock, stating that he had had considerable scientific knowledge with regard to such work, and desired to make the experiment. No doubt the removal of the rock would have been expedient, but then the cost had to be borne in mind, so His Excellency desired Colonel Beaumont to stay till the next English mail went, and in the meantime forward a report. He did so, estimating the cost of the work at £3,000, besides certain expenses in connection with the necessary steam-launches, etc. He said that the proper machinery was obtainable here, and with what he could procure he had no doubt as to the success of the scheme. But after an interview with him he (Mr. Fleming) consulted several members of the community and of the Executive Council, and it was decided that, interesting as the experiment might have been, bearing in mind the many expensive schemes the Government now had on foot, the outlay would not be justified, and he therefore recommended that a fee of £50 should be paid to Colonel Beaumont for his report, and $100 granted towards his expenses for his extra fortnight's stay.

ANOTHER "FEW REMAINING BRICKS" BILL.

His Excellency added:—As I just now stated, one of my objections to the experiment was that at present we have a considerable number of big works going on in the Colony, upon which a considerable expenditure will be necessary. Amongst others is one of which you have already heard—the building of a new ball-room at Government House. When the Estimates were considered last year the sum of $25,000 was voted for that purpose. Since then the Surveyor-General has gone into the question, and in his opinion the cost will considerably exceed that sum, in fact it will reach $40,000. The Governor, before his departure, expressed a desire that the Council should be acquainted with this fact—he is anxious, not so much on his own account as on that of the community, that the work should be begun without delay, for there is no doubt that the accommodation at Government House for balls and large entertainments is very inadequate. But inasmuch as this $25,000 was inserted in last year's Estimates, he did not want the work to be commenced before the Council were informed of the state of affairs. The Council is not asked to vote the increased expenditure now—it is not likely that it will be expended this year, but it will probably be necessary that the extra amount should be placed in next year's Estimates. I mention this now, entirely agreeing with His Excellency's idea that Government works should not be commenced or proceeded with that require large expenditure than has been voted.

The votes were then referred to the Finance Committee.

A WHITEWASHED BRITON.

A bill for the naturalisation of Lam Leung Sing passed its first reading.

AN AMENDMENT.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the the first reading of a Bill to amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1889. The amendment consisted in the excision of a section.—It passed its first reading.

THE NEW MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1890, and explained its object at considerable length. The present Ordinances for their Worships' guidance were antiquated and inadequate, and the Bill before them remedied all the mistakes that had been discovered.

The Bill passed.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held this morning (6th inst.), at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and Messrs. B. Layton, S. C. Michaelsen, F. A. Gomes (directors), J. S. Coxon, J. F. C. da Roza, R. Gubbay, R. C. Wilcox, G. Murray Bain, W. Legge, J. M. Forbes, and J. Barton (secretary) were present.

The Chairman said—I am very glad to meet the shareholders at this annual meeting with such an excellent report and statement of accounts as have for some time been in your hands. I have pleasure in congratulating you on the brilliant results attained, which have enabled the Company to pay its shareholders 25 per cent. for the year and to carry forward the sum of $11,873.95 to the current year. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out to the shareholders that these large profits are for the most part phenomenal, and attributable to the exceptional position of sugar last year, and to the stock which the General Agents had acquired of the raw material at a favourable time and cost. The supplies of sugar all over the world were somewhat limited, and, besides, the operations of speculators in Europe drove prices up higher than stocks justified either in Europe or other parts of the world. Subsequent prices have been the best proof of the undue inflation which had been reached. Under these circumstances, it is desirable that shareholders should not be carried away with the idea that the Company can always count upon results equal to those of 1889 I am pleased to say, however, that the outlook on the whole is encouraging, and the Company is well able at present to hold its own against all comers. The General Agents, with the approval of your Committee, have, as you will observe, from the Report, made important extensions to the Refinery at East Point, which will enable them to meet increased demands at a reduced cost of production, and the shareholders will be glad to hear from me that the condition of all the Company's property is excellent. Before moving the adoption of the Report, I am pleased to be able to state that the General Agents continue to receive the hearty co-operation and support of the Company's staff at the different establishments, and I shall be glad to answer any questions relating to the Report which shareholders may desire to ask.

He then moved that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. W. Legge seconded, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Coxon moved the re-election of Messrs. B. Layton, S C. Michaelsen, F. A. Gomes, and D. R. Sassoon, as Consulting Committee.

Mr. Wilcox seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Murray Bain proposed the re-election of Messrs. F. Henderson and T. Arnold as auditors.

Mr. Solomon seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman having announced that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow, the proceedings ended.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and Messrs. D. Gillies, (director) J. H. Cox, H. C. Maclean, G. S Coxon, W. McK. Ross, S. Joseph, C. W. Dickson, Ho Tung, etc., were present.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the accounts and report for the past year have been before you for some time and I feel confident they must have afforded satisfaction when compared with many of our discouraging experiences in the past history of the Company. The year's working has been the best we have ever had and has placed us in a position to pay at least seven per cent. upon the capital, but unfortunately, as you are aware, we cannot do so, having the arrears of the previous year to meet. As you will observe from the Report the General Agents have recommended the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent. and that $19,000 be written off the General Agents' special advance of $50,000. From remarks which have been made to me I gather that this proposal might be misunderstood as shareholders may not have realized that the conditions of the special advance in reference to bearing interest have been fulfilled, the General Agents therefore are quite willing either to carry the amount of $19,000 forward to next account or write it off property as the shareholders may prefer. There is little which I need mention, but the Refinery is in full working and the prospects may be considered encouraging for the current year. I would be falling in a manifest duty, gentlemen, if I closed these remarks without expressing the obligations which this Company lies under to the Manila agents, Messrs. Smith Bell & Co., whose most able management, foresight and energy have contributed so much to the present improved position of the Refinery. To the employés too I feel that our thanks are due for their arduous services.

Mr. Cox—I don't quite understand your explanation about the $19,000. $50,000 were advanced by the agents—is this a repayment of part of it?

The Chairman—It is supposed to be written off the special advance. It will reduce the advance.

Mr. Cox—Then you cannot put it down to Profit and Loss.

The Chairman—To prevent being misunderstood it was put down to that account. The original intention was to write it the special advance, but as I feared it might be misunderstood we decided to write it off the property, or carry it forward to the current account. Those were the two alternatives.

Mr. Cox—There can be no objection to that, I suppose, but it would have been as well to leave it out; it has been misunderstood—it has seemed to the shareholders that it was wrongly stated, because the repayment on account of money advanced never goes to debit of Profit and Loss account. I propose that the amount be written off the property account, and not carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss account.

Mr. Coxon seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman then proposed that the report and statement of accounts, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Ho Tung seconded, and they were passed.

Mr. Joseph moved that Messrs. Davies and Gillies be re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Lau Tong seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. Coxon moved the re-election of Mr. T. Arnold as auditor.

Mr. Cox seconded, and it was agreed to.

The proceedings then terminated, the Chairman announcing that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at noon to-day (6th inst.), at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. B. Layton presided, and Messrs. W. G. Brodie, H. B. Tennant, A. G. Stokes, H. L. Dalrymple, A. G. Gordon, H. Wicking, S. Joseph, S. Solomon, G. Murray Bain, W. E. Dougherty, and L. Hallward (secretary) were present.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, Before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts which have been in your hands for some days. I shall be glad to answer any questions you may desire to ask. I do not think there is anything to refer to specially now as the report is a full one. I regret that the accounts should have been so much behind-hand but that has been due to accidents and delays of an unusual character and which are not likely to occur again, and I hope that we shall be able to issue the accounts for 1889-90 early in August. The Company has not been so successful in the period covered by the accounts as we could have wished, but prospects seem fair for better business, the Company having now got into working order, and good results are looked for from the Sandakan Saw Mill. The sources of revenue of the Company shew signs of considerable increase and as trade improves we look for larger business in timber both for local consumption in Sandakan and here, both saw mills being now well employed. Our tobacco lands are still unsold, but looking to the good prospects that there appear to be for tobacco growing in Borneo, and the favourable reports constantly received from various sources of the good qualities of the leaf produced in that country there is good reason to believe that this land will be sold at no distant date at a handsome profit.

Mr. Brodie—Is the saw-mill paying its way?

The Chairman—Yes, to the best of my knowledge; it is difficult to say. We have had a good deal of prejudice to overcome, and that we have overcome it is due greatly to the efforts of the manager, who has worked very hard. There is a chance of it doing very well—it has been working almost without interruption all this year, and we have large contracts to fill, so that there is every prospect of it doing well. The stock of 50,000 feet has been all taken by a Chinaman.—He then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Gordon seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Wicking proposed the election of Mr. Sassoon as director.

Mr. Brodie seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Murray Bain proposed that Messrs. Dalrymple and Stokes be re-elected directors.

Mr. Joseph seconded, and it was passed.

The Chairman proposed the re-election of Messrs. Henderson and Lyall as auditors.

Mr. Wicking seconded, and that having been agreed to the business ended,

The Chairman expressing a hope that next time there would be a favorable report to present, and that all shareholders would assist in pushing the Company's business.

THE DUSTMENS' DOINGS.

Dull meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 7th inst. Should have met a week earlier. Business got through very promptly, owing to a general desire to get to the loyalty demonstration at the City Hall. Dr. Ayres turned up after a prolonged disappearance. Minutes of Monday's special meeting, respecting the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia, read. Letter from the Colonial Secretary next, intimating that a nuisance-inspector was going to be appointed to look after Kowloon district. After some drains around Zetland Street and Bank Buildings had been attended to, a report by the Inspector of Markets was read, shewing that the cost of slaughtering the animals affected with or suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia, and compensating the owners, was $1,920. Ten had died, and 43 were slaughtered. Bill sent up to the Government. Forty-folio report on the drainage of the Hill district, by Mr. Chadwick, next. Nothing calling for special action. Report sent after pleuro-pneumonia bill. Another report by Mr. Chadwick, on Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's drains. Referred to Drains Committee, Mr. Chadwick agreeing to also straighten up the bye-laws on the subject. Evidently a good man, Mr. Chadwick. At this point Mr. Mitchell-Innes retired "to attend a mass-meeting." Much hilarity. Other members wanted to go. Mr. Humphreys had a weakness that way, and moved the Board adjourn. The Surveyor-General thought he had done his duty to the Duke of Connaught by attending the last Reception meeting, and offered to stop. General Gordon willing to adjourn. Mr. Ede "agin" it. Mr. Humphrey's pet item on the agenda left over to next meeting, and he disappeared. Business continued.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at noon to-day (8th inst.), at the office of Messrs. Russell and Co., General Managers. Mr. W. H. Forbes presided, and Messrs. D. Gillies, J H. Cox, G. H. Potts, C. A. Tomer, —. Jorge, and R Shewan (secretary) were present.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I do not think we need the Report and Accounts read, as they have been in your hands for some time past, but I would now express the hope that under the adverse circumstances referred to in the Report you may consider the result of the year's work, viz—a dividend of 16 per cent and $10,000 to Reserve, as a satisfactory one. The steamers have not been further written down this year, as they have been well kept up, and the heavy rise in the price of iron and other building material at home may be taken as a fair offset against the depreciation from wear and wear. The business of the Company continues good, and I hope we shall meet with no further accidents such as that to the *Diamante*, which caused us a much greater loss through the time consumed over repairs than for the actual cost of the repairs themselves. With regard to the Consulting Committee, no further appointments have been made, but should any shareholders present wish it the General Managers will be pleased if they will nominate one of their number to the vacant seat. Before moving the adoption of the report accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions from shareholders.—There being none he moved their adoption.

Mr. J. H. Cox seconded, and they were adopted.

Mr. Cox moved the re-election of Mr. Gillies to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Jorge seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Tomes proposed the re-election of Messrs. Cox and Arnold as auditors, and Mr. Shewan seconded, and it was carried.

That concluded the business of the meeting, the Chairman adding that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery on Monday next.

A NOVEL PRESENTATION.

Over the doors of the two establishments of Dakin Bros. of China, Limited, Queen's Road, may be seen two heavy gilt signs, with Chinese characters on them surrounded by a lot of mysterious "chops." One of them proclaims that "Foreign medicines are infallible," and the other institutes a comparison between that store and the laboratory of a historical Chinese doctor named Hon. They are the honorific gifts of H.E. Admiral Fung Chi Choi, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Commissioner of Coast Defence, etc., and H.E. Fong Yu, Admiral of the Canton Fleet, and were presented with much ceremony on the 3rd inst. The bearers of the tablets were Captain Liu Kok Cheong, of the gunboat *Anlan*, and Capt. Wong Liu Su, of the *Chento*, and they were accompanied by quite an imposing array of guards, etc. After a preliminary parade through the Chinese quarter Messrs. Dakin Bros. establishment was reached, and they were received with embarrassed courtesy by Mr. Watts, the manager, who was supported in the ordeal by several friends. Capt. Liu, in presenting the first tablet, said:—I have a duty to perform, and I consider it a very pleasing and flattering duty, to be entrusted with the official sentiments of their Excellencies General Fung Chi Choi, Commissioner of Coast Defence etc, and Admiral Fong Yu, of the Canton Fleet, on the efficacy on your valuable productions. I assure you, gentlemen, we approach you with sincere motives and trust you will appreciate the honor their Excellencies desire to confer upon your firm, more especially when you take into consideration the supposed indifference and opposition by our Authorities to the promotion and extension of Western Arts and Sciences in China. Their Excellencies specially instructed us to make a grand display when tendering to you the accompanying two Tablets—the one presented by H.E. the General Fung Chi Choy bears the inscription meaning "Foreign medecines are infallable" and the translation on that given by H.E. the Admiral compares your deeds to the miraculous cures effected by the famous court physician of the Sung Dynasty, Hon Hong. I cannot say more than what is already embodied in the accompanying address tendered on behalf of their Excellencies, which I will ask my friend Mr. James Francis to read for me.

Mr. Francis then read the address, which ran as follows:—

H. I. C. M. Gunboats *Anlan* and *Chento*.
Hongkong Harbour, 3rd March, 1890.

To Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Limited, Hongkong.

Gentlemen,—Under instructions from His Excellency General Fung Chi Chai, the Heir Guardian, Commissioner of Coast Defence of Ham Chau and Lim Chan, between Tong King and Kwang Tung boundaries, and late Admiral of Kwang Shi, and His Excellency Fong Iu, Admiral of the Canton Fleet, we beg to present you with this address. We heartily thank you for the foreign drugs you so kindly sent us. We are happy to find that they can be used with safety by even the most ignorant person without the assistance of a doctor, and can testify to the invaluable aid we have received by use of these simple but efficacious medicines amongst those under our care. We appreciate your benevolent endeavours to consult the requirements of the Chinese community and your efforts to place your valuable medicines within the reach of the poorest of our countrymen. His Excellency General Fung Chi Choi has great faith in foreign drugs. During the late Franc-Chinese War H.E. specially engaged the services of a native expert, Mr. Wong Ngok Ting, now in your employ, for attendance on his troops at Tonquin. Thousands were then saved by the means of foreign drugs carefully administered by Mr. Wong, and during the late Expedition to Hainan, under the command of H.E. General Fung Chi Choy, miraculous cures were effected amongst the natives through the same channel. We fully recognize the superiority of European medicines over native drugs, especially for campaigns, and we heartily wish that your efforts for the public welfare will meet with every success and reach all parts of the Chinese Empire. As a token of our gratitude we beg your acceptance of the accompanying two Tablets, which we trust you will hang up in your establishment so that all may see how much your humane enterprise is appreciated by the Authorities.

With our greetings.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
For and on behalf of His Excellency General Fung Chi Choy, Heir Guardian, etc
(Signed) LIU KOK CHEONG,
Capt gunboat *Anlan*.
For and on behalf of His Excellency Admiral Fong Iu.
(Signed) WONG LIUI SU,
Capt. gunboat *Chénto*

Mr. Watts, in reply, said:—Capt. Liu Kok Cheong,—On behalf of my firm I beg to offer you, and through your good offices to their Excellencies the General and Admiral, our sincere thanks for the honors just bestowed upon us. I am delighted to find that we have succeeded in winning the good opinions of those eminent personages you represent and we will strive to do all we can to win the favor of both rulers and the people at large. We accept with gratefulness the two tablets which their Excellencies have been pleased to honor us with. I shall see that they are hung up in the most conspicuous spots in our establishment. We will highly cherish these gifts, seeing that they are the first official recognition we have received since our promotion in China.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment room, where the healths of their Excellencies was proposed by Mr. Watts, Mr. J. D. Kiley proposing that of Messrs. Dakin Bros.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE CANTON STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As I have seen a paragraph or two in your paper about the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s management, I write to inform you how I was treated recently on board the steamship *Powan*.

On the 4th inst. I arrived in Hongkong, and found I had to go to Canton. At 4.30 p.m., accompanied by a friend, I went on board the *Powan*, which vessel was advertised to leave at 5.30 p.m. for Canton. My luggage consisted of a small Gladstone bag only. On entering the saloon I called for the steward, when one of the boys put his head out of the pantry to see who was calling, but took no further notice. After vainly endeavouring to get hold of any one of the servants, we went to the Chief Officer's room and knocked. On the Chief Officer making his appearance, I politely informed him that I wished to take passage by the steamer to Canton, and asked for a cabin where I could put my luggage. He told one of the servants who now appeared to give me a cabin, but the answer he got was "Captain, Pursee have go shore, have take key, no can open cabin before ship go half past five." The Chief Officer then told me I could leave my bag anywhere on one of the settees in the saloon, and disappeared. As the bag contained a few valuables I did not care to do that, so in company with my friend, I left the *Powan* and went on board the *Pasig*. The officers of that vessel told me they had no special accommodation for foreigners, but that if I liked they would make me as comfortable as possible in their mess-room. The Chief Engineer took charge of my bag, and in a few minutes I was on my way to Canton, arriving there at midnight (six hours before the *Powan*) after a comfortable trip.

Although I have been travelling now and again up and down the Canton river for a period over 17 years, I had never experienced anything of this sort before.

The fare by the *Powan* is $3, and by the *Pasig* $1.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. H.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1890.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Having heard many rumours certainly very adverse to the Green Island Cement Co.'s Works and likewise to its management, by kind permission of Mr. Ewens, our General Manager, I visited the Works for the purpose of seeing all the machinery at present erected at work and satisfying myself as to whether in my mind it was to be a remunerative, dividend paying concern or otherwise. Arriving at the Works about 9.30 a.m. last Sunday morning, I first of all made a survey of all the divers properties, including the Hoffmann Kiln, which, owing to its very faulty construction, recently collapsed. This is being reconstructed in a most careful and scientific manner, the work of the Chinese bricklayers being under the constant supervision of two practical and experienced men, men who have been employed at the manufacture of cement nearly all their lives; when finished I have no hesitation in saying that there will be no further stoppage from this source for many years. The repair to one half of the kiln should be completed about the end of this month, when burning can be proceeded with, whilst the other half is undergoing the same thorough renewal.

Cement bricks are now being burned in two temporary kilns, capable of burning 30 tons per week. In one of these the burning was completed and the clinker being hauled out whilst I was there. The kiln has been constructed by Mr. Kelly, the burner engaged at the Works, entirely of cement bricks, so that the bricks outside are being well dried whilst those inside are burned. A third circular kiln is being rapidly constructed under the personal supervision of the European staff, which will burn 40 tons a week.

An inspection of the manufacture and burning of the segmental bricks used in the reconstruction of the Hoffmann kiln was also made. These appear to be of a very good quality, and a sufficient number have been already burned to complete the first half of the kiln.

The reclaimed land has a substantial sea wall erected the full length of its frontage; on this land is piled hundreds of tons of clay used in the manufacture of cement exposed to the open air before being thoroughly dried on the drying flats.

On another portion of our land is stored about 8,000 tons of stone ready to be passed into the stone breaker which is erected at one end of the Works. This machine does its works in a most thorough manner, as likewise do all the others now erected, and which are capable of giving us a steady supply of not less than twenty-five tons of cement in a working day of ten hours.

It may be well here to say a few words about the Bun Stones. With many others I concluded from the Report that these were not giving satisfaction. During my visit, the three erected were at work completing the grinding of 33 tons of cement, which operation took only ten hours, each pair of stones turning out a little over a ton per hour. These Bun Stones were ordered during the experiments in England with the Morris mills, which have now been found to give more satisfactory results, three of these latter are now erected and will be at work this month.

In the testing room were several of the briquettes which had been tested at various dates and all tended to show that the cement manufactured on Green Island is of an exceptionally good quality, as shewn where it has been freely used in the building and on the floors of the Co.'s premises. I returned shortly after 4 p.m., well satisfied with the manner in which the working throughout is conducted and confident that there is, as the Report says, a bright and prosperous future before us.

Green Island and its Cement Works should in the course of two months be the great attraction in a visit to Macao, for a few most enjoyable hours can be spent in observing the various processes of manufacture. Any shareholder who is therefore anxious as to results should obtain a pass at the Head Office and see for himself how efficiently the work is carried on.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1890.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LIFE IN THE FAR EAST IN THE FIFTIES.

I.

In 1851, when I first came to Shanghai, Japan was almost a *terra incognita*, and popularly stood in the same category as the savage portion of Formosa. Captains of whalers and of vessels from San Francisco gave it a wide berth, and it was considered to be as much as one's life was worth to be wrecked on its inhospitable shores; indeed, it was to secure immunity and protection for vessels in distress on its coasts that the United States organised and despatched a squadron under Commodore Perry to proceed to Japan. The fleet came to this port in 1853 to make its final preparations for the undertaking, and great was the interest manifested in it.

At the same time the capture of Hankow by the Taiping rebels, and their movement down the valley of the Ya-gtze-kiang, had begun to excite great uneasiness here, and attracted fleets of English and French men-of-war under their respective admirals; and the Governor of Hongkong and the French and American Ministers with their suites were also visiting Shanghai. All the men-of-war were anchored in the river off the settlement, and, as there was no regulation in force against the firing of cannon in port, we were treated very frequently to pretty naval spectacles in the way of saluting, manning yards, &c., while large dinners and balls were constantly being given ashore and afloat, so that, though trade had been greatly interfered with, and the safety of Shanghai itself was seriously threatened, residents managed to have a very gay time.

Mr. Townsend Harris, afterwards U.S. Minister to Japan, was then spending a few months with me, and was very anxious to accompany Commodore Perry to that country, but, as the latter was under orders to allow no one to do so who was not attached to his fleet, he was unable to go, much to his disappointment. Mr. Harris had thoroughly posted himself about Japan, and our conversation frequently turned upon the subject, so that I took a deep interest in the expedition that was about leaving. Its results are now a matter of history. The treaty that Commodore Perry succeeded in negotiating achieved the object the U.S. Government had in view in despatching the mission, and proved to be the thin end of the wedge which ultimately opened up that country to foreign intercourse, though no immediate results of consequence accrued from it and for some time no steps of importance were made to take advantage of it in any way. At length, however, Mr. Harris, whose attention had continued to be directed to that country, succeeded in 1856 in getting himself appointed U.S. Consul to Simoda, to which place he went, and for a long time, with the exception of his own interpreter and the few Dutch who were shut up in the island of Desima at Nagasaki, was the only foreigner in Japan. There he remained, for two years or so, in a state of complete isolation, and cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world, except on rare occasions when some passing vessel chanced to touch where he was. Meanwhile he spent his time in familiarising himself with the ways of the Japanese, and, being a man of good common-sense, with a pleasing manner, and well informed not only in regard to commercial matters but in history, politics, international law and kindred subjects as well, he soon acquired great influence with the Japanese. The war which Great Britain and France were then waging against China gave Mr. Harris an excellent opportunity to turn this influence to the best account, and he was not slow to avail himself of it. He succeeded in convincing the Japan Government that, having finished their war with China, the allied forces would probably turn their attention to Japan; and that it was better for them to take time by the forelock and make a treaty with the United States which should open the country to trade, and he proposed to make similar treaties with other powers, thus voluntarily conceding what they otherwise might ultimately have to yield to force; Harris surprised the world, and rendered himself famous by obtaining single-handed and by his unaided efforts, a treaty which caused Japan to throw off her shell of exclusiveness, and open her beautiful islands to the intercourse of the world.

In 1859 foreigners generally began to take advantage of the opportunity, thus afforded, for trading with and visiting the country, and in the last week of that year I was able to gratify a long cherished desire of doing so myself, and left for Nagasaki and Yokohama in the small steamer *Asof*, Captain Gaby. There was quite a number of passengers, chiefly young men, going over on business or for pleasure, and we had a very jolly passage indeed. The *Asof* at her best could do only four or five knots, and I remember when the captain called out in a stentorian voice, "Full speed ahead," some one exclaiming, "Don't, Gaby, don't, you will throw us all off our legs." Our voyage was therefore naturally a slow one. We spent the first of January in Nagasaki, and were delighted with the place and the people, as all visitors must necessarily be. Then we resumed our trip, and going by the outside route in due course reached Yokohama. A quondam Shanghai friend put me up in his bungalow, which was one of the only two foreign-built houses there, and, in default of beds, I had to make myself as comfortable as I could at night by sleeping on the floor.

Kanawaga was the site that had been designated in the treaties for foreign occupation, but, as it was situated on the Tokaido—the highway to the capital—the Japanese authorities feared that collisions might occur there between foreigners and the trains of the Daimios who habitually traversed that road on their way to and from Yedo. To rectify this mistake on their part, the Japanese set to work to gather at Yokohama such attractions as should induce foreigners to forego their treaty rights, and accept, without question, the place prepared for them. Streets lined with attractive shops, filled with the varied productions of Japanese art were laid out, a substantial stone pier and an extensive custom house were constructed, and lastly long lines of wooden buildings of one storey, painted black—which gave a most sombre appearance to the place—were run up, to serve as dwellings and godowns for such comers as might choose to avail themselves of the accommodation thus ready for their use. But the several foreign representatives set their faces sternly against this attempt to depart from the stipulations of the treaties, alleging that it was a device on the part of the Japanese to isolate their countrymen in Yokohama, as had been done with the Dutch at Nagasaki. As foreigners continued to arrive, however, and found no room for them at Kanagawa, they naturally drifted to Yokohama, where provision had been made for them. So, while the ministers protested, their countrymen continued to occupy Yokohama, and, instead of backing up their representatives, espoused the side of the Japanese, alleging that Yokohama was a much more suitable position for trade than Kanagawa, as the latter was too far removed from the anchorage, and owing to the shallowness of the water on that side of the bay could only be approached by boats of the lightest draught. The opposition of the ministers therefore soon ceased, and the Japanese were allowed to have their own way, which time has shown to have been the best.

After remaining with my host for a few days, two or three friends clubbed together with me to set up an establishment of our own, and, all the ready-made dwelling houses having been taken, we hired from the Government part of one of the long black godowns above mentioned, and with the assistance of one of the official interpreters named Tomi—who afterwards went with the first Japanese embassy to America and Europe, where he became well-known as "Tommy"—and by the aid of mats, and screens, and various other devices which the Japanese use so cleverly in making much out of nothing, we contrived in a few days a very comfortable dwelling. Then, from the captain of a vessel in port, we procured a stove, some mattresses, blankets, &c., and our establishment was complete. A Chinaman came up to us in the street and offered his services as cook, and as he looked like a decent fellow, we engaged him on the spot, and a treasure he proved to us, for he showed himself as skilful in getting up a good dinner as had the Japanese in improvising a dwelling, with make-shift utensils and materials. Indeed, we fared very well, as there was an abundant supply of oysters, fish, eggs, chickens, game, &c., and plenty of sweet oranges, while with buck-wheat flour we had excellent cakes, which are dear to the American palate; and *à propos* of them I may mention that the Japanese of both sexes often visited us, without ceremony, while we were eating, and one morning, when we were at breakfast, a very pretty girl, the daughter of one of the officials, came in, and, having tasted our cakes, was so much pleased with them that, as was the native custom, she asked for one or two for her mother, and wrapping them in thin paper carried them off in triumph. The delight of the old lady may be imagined by those familiar with the article, and who know that while there is nothing nicer than a buckwheat cake, hot, there is hardly anything nastier than a buckwheat cake, cold.

The first foreigners who visited Japan made a good speculation by purchasing gold, which was then on a much lower basis of value compared with silver than elsewhere; and when I went there silver ticeboos had a much greater purchasing power than their equivalent weight in Mexican dollars, and indeed few of the tradesmen would take the latter at all except at a heavy discount. For the ostensible purpose, therefore, of enabling foreigners to secure ticeboos enough for their daily needs without heavy loss, the custom house, at a certain hour each day, held an exchange, to dole out the required number against Mexican dollars. At first the allotment was made in proportion to applications, which were supposed to represent the household needs of the several applicants, but such was the anxiety to secure the coveted coins that many people began much to the astonishment of the simple-minded Japanese, to ask for millions each, so that the resources of the Empire would hardly have sufficed to meet the demands of a single day. When this subtle artifice was discovered, a new regulation was made, whereby the Japanese themselves determined the amount to be allotted to each individual according to some rule-of-thumb estimate of their own, and this was the state of matters when I arrived at Yokohama. All sorts of devices were then resorted to, to circumvent the officials and obtain more than the regulation supply of ticeboos, and, among others, the officers and men of vessels in port would draw, individually the number to which each was entitled, and then the purser would come in with a list of the ship's company and draw again for the entire crew. Every day the whole foreign community collected at the custom house at the appointed time, and the clamour was like that of Babel, each calling out for his portion, and trying to make it as large as possible, catching hold of the interpreters and officials, and pulling them about, until, getting quite bewildered, the latter were fain to allow whatever was asked for.

Another queer experience at the custom house was that of passing purchases for shipment, and the trouble was often more than the things were worth; all parcels had to be stamped, and to get some one to do this often involved waiting for the best part of the day. There was no special department or office for anything, and the only way to proceed was to wait in a passage and seize the first interpreter that passed. After explaining what was required he would say "Yes, directly," and slipping though one's hands would be seen no more. After going through this experience perhaps half a dozen times, one would learn wisdom and, holding fast the official when caught, lead him down to the jetty, when generally the desired stamp would be affixed. The whole affair was more like a boys' game than a busi-

ness transaction.

II.

It was very interesting to stand at the Custom House, and watch the obsequious demeanour of the native merchants towards these little hide-and-seek officials, called "interpreters." There was to the uneducated eye nothing in their appearance or dress—except that the officials carried swords—to distinguish one from the other, but the merchants would kneel on the matting for a long time waiting for an interpreter to appear, and when one did, down would go the merchant's head to the ground with the utmost apparent reverence as if to a superior being.

Such radical changes have taken place since then in the institutions of the country, and the officials have aped foreign dress and manners to such an extent that it is difficult for those who were not fortunate enough to visit Japan in the early days to realise what it was when uncontaminated by intercourse with the outside world, and while it still retained its peculiar idiosyncracies in all their freshness. What struck me first and most forcibly when I re-visited this country, after an interval of many years, was the complete disappearance of the two-sword men, and the trains of the daimios which were formerly so often seen. The latter were frequently of a very imposing appearance, not composed of ragamuffins such as form the retinue of a Chinese mandarin, but of well dressed and armed retainers, each with his chief's crest on his clothes; and, as the daimio was rapidly carried on by his bearers, heralds, striking the ground with long staves, proclaimed his coming, and demanded the respect from the public that was his due. Then the people in the streets and in the shops adjoining went down on their knees, just as is done in some Catholic countries when the host is passing. It was with such a train that the unfortunate Richardson came in contact when fresh from Shanghai, and before he had time to learn that it was not safe to treat the Japanese as it was often the custom to deal with the Chinese, and the result was that he was cut down like a dog and left to perish in the road.

A Japanese noble in an ill-fitting foreign suit, looking as if it had come from a cast-off-clothes shop, with coat, waist-coat, and trousers of different and unsuitable patterns and colours, and with a hat either too large or too small for him stuck on his head, is a vastly less imposing personage than the same individual clad in his becoming native garments, tightly girt about the waist, and carrying two formidable swords sharpened to cut like razors and ready for use at a moment's notice. While, however, on the one hand it is much to be deplored that the Japanese are giving up their own costume, which is so becoming and harmonises so well with their stature and movements, and substituting in its place a foreign dress, the proper arrangement and requirements of which they do not understand; on the other hand it is fortunate that the custom of carrying swords has been put an end to, or the residence of foreigners in that country would be less agreeable than it is now, as swords were altogether too freely used, and often drawn on the slightest provocation, so that assassinations and bloody broils were of frequent occurrence.

Japan was in those days, so far as foreigners were concerned, in all its freshness. To them it was like fruit with the bloom still on. Now-a-days people are prepared for what greets them there on arrival by the innumerable books that have been written about the country, the copious illustrations by photography of the scenery and the people, and the floods of curios and works of Japanese art that have inundated the rest of the world. Then, to the visitor, who in two or three days traversed the narrow sea that alone separates her from China, the country burst upon him as a revelation almost of paradise. It was like entering another world. Everything was novel, and in marked contrast with all that had so recently been left behind in China; the picturesquely beautiful and ever varying scenery, in place of a monotonous and apparently interminable plain; a people charming in their manner, full of life and joyousness, generally ready to greet one with a friendly smile and salutation, instead of the stolid Chinese with their air of indifference if not contempt: their houses, mode of life, everything so different from what one had ever seen before or had been led to expect. It was more like a dream than a reality! Every rose has its thorn, however, and ere long we found that, lurking in this terrestrial paradise, there was a danger, which though we had heard rumours of it, we could not believe had any existence near us, where all was so bright and peaceful, whatever might be the case elsewhere. It is true that, though the people generally seemed actuated by the most friendly and cordial sentiments, some of the two-sword gentry one met would pass with sullen looks and contemptuous bearing, but that we took little note of, and wandered about the country with perfect unconcern, and without ever meeting with any molestation or rudeness. Thus two delightful months were spent; each day seemed to bring fresh pleasures, and a keener enjoyment of this new life, and we were looking forward to an equally unalloyed delight in the month that still remained of our vacation. In this we were doomed to disappointment. Late one Sunday afternoon, the captain of a Dutch vessel then in port came in to see us; he was a quiet, amiable, and inoffensive man, and after spending some time with us he left, as we supposed for his ship. A little later, while we were sitting at dinner, a friend came in, almost breathless with excitement, with the startling news that some foreigners had been assassinated in the main street only a few rods from our dwelling. We hastily buckled on our revolvers, and, going out at once, were the first foreigners to reach the spot indicated. There we found a group of natives already assembled, who were gazing with awe-struck looks at several pieces of matting lying in the road and covering something, what we knew not, until, lifting one of them, we discovered a human hand; another, and we saw an arm; and a third, disclosing a mangled body, which we at once recognised as that of the captain who had left us so short a time before. A little farther on were more matings which covered the scattered remains of another captain. Soon the foreign residents began to arrive in numbers, and Japanese of all classes as well, including officials and many of the two-sword men, until a large crowd was gathered, upon which numerous lanterns threw their flickering glare by whose light the Japanese could be seen exchanging uneasy and what seemed to be sinister glances. We knew nothing of the perpetrators of the deed, whether it was the act of desperadoes or the beginning of a plot for the general assassination of foreigners, which some appeared to think it was; but, of one thing we were sure, that it was entirely unprovoked. The feeling of the foreigners present was so strong, and manifested in such unmistakeable language and gestures, while the Japanese were so excited in their manner, and those who were armed so aggressive in their demeanour that, as the crowd swayed to and fro, I expected every moment a collision would take place, and any imprudent act on either side would doubtless have led to one. Such a catastrophe was, however, fortunately averted and, having taken charge of the bodies of the two murdered captains, the foreigners withdrew. A day or two after, the funeral took place, with Masonic rites and all the ceremony which the resources of the settlement permitted, and was attended by the several Consular representatives, the entire foreign community, and the crews of vessels in port, it being considered desirable to make as much of a demonstration as possible. This incident greatly marred the enjoyment of the remainder of our visit. It was so mysterious! Nothing could be learned as to those who committed the terrible act, or its motives, and none of us knew but that we might be attacked in the same way at any moment, and arrangements were therefore made for mutual aid in case of need.

Every night we had regular watches set, and each member of the household took his turn of duty. We carried revolvers wherever we went, and gave the two-sword men a wide berth when we met them in the streets; and we were always on our guard when walking about the country. Alarms were frequent, and I remember one night in particular when the captain of another vessel in port was reported missing, a party of us, well-armed, started out in search of him. After traversing several of the streets and searching the most likely haunts in the settlement, we proceeded to a notable place of entertainment in what was called "the swamp," and there found the cause of our anxiety, rather the worse for the abundant draughts of *saki* he had been taking, and quite unconscious of the danger he was supposed to be incurring. While these things were going on in Yokohama, the life of the foreign Ministers at Yedo was by no means free from anxiety, and one or two of the *attachés* of the legations were assassinated about that time. The capital, I remember, was not considered a safe place to visit, and few of the residents of Yokohama had been there. The several consuls resided at Kanagawa, and the trip across the bay was often very unpleasant, as it had to be made in open native boats, some of which were not of the most substantial character. The American consul lived in a large temple which had been adapted for his requirements, and made a very comfortable residence. He was most hospitable, and many were the pleasant dinners we had at his well provided table. His duties were chiefly confined to preparations for his dainty feasts, at which he was an adept, but sometimes more serious functions devolved upon him, and I remember one rather important case coming before his court, in which I was requested to act as one of the associates, when, after listening for a long time to the tedious details, some point of no particular consequence arose, and rather to the surprise of every one he remarked in a magisterial tone, "The Court will withdraw for a few moments to consider the point," whereupon leading the way through a door at the back, he took us into his dining room, and producing some decanters, said with a chuckle, "Now, gentlemen, what shall it be?" Having settled this knotty question the Court returned to the bench and proceeded with the case.—"W. S. Wetmore," in the *N. C. Daily News*.

(To be continued.)

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice).

March 6th, 1890.

THE "SUGAR" SHARE CASE.

Oscar Brandt sued Wong Lai Shing for $2,200, due on a share transaction.—He conducted his case in person, the defendant being represented by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., with Mr. Phillippo (instructed by Mr. Webber).

The plaintiff, in opening his case, said that the claim was in respect to 50 Sugar shares which the defendant purchased from him and failed to take delivery of. The defendant, who was compradore to Douglas Lapraik and Co, bought the shares on the 20th August, at $270, for delivery on the 31st October. On that date they were tendered, but he declared that he was unable to take them up, and asked that plaintiff should sell them and charge him with the difference. Plaintiff did so, selling at $226, which left a difference of $2,200. The defence denied that the shares were ever tendered, or that defendant ever said that he could not take them up, or that he asked plaintiff to sell and debit him with the loss, or that the plaintiff did so sell them, as he had not got them to sell. Therefore the only issue before the Court was as to the question of tender. On the 28th October plaintiff told Fukeera, the broker who had sold the shares, to go and see defendant about taking delivery. Fukeera returned, saying that defendant wanted to see plaintiff personally. Plaintiff went, and defendant said that he was quite unable to take up the shares, but he would pay the difference if plaintiff would sell them. Plaintiff therefore sold them, and informed him of the fact, asking him for payment. He asked for time, and plaintiff at length agreed to wait a month, on the understanding that he was paid a separate account of $675 in the meantime. Defendant was in great straits at the time, being actually in the hands of the bailiff of the Court on a writ. He gave plaintiff a clock and a promissory note for $300. Afterwards plaintiff heard that he intended to repudiate the transaction, in consequence of a plea of non-tender being upheld in the Summary Court, and he accordingly applied for payment of the debt, to which defendant's lawyer replied.—Plaintiff then entered the witness-box and formally repeated this statement.

Cross-examined—The brokers on the defendant's side were Messrs. Samuel and Reuben. Samuel did not come to me on the 31st October and ask me for the shares—we were not on speaking terms, and I would not have allowed him to address me. All business between Samuel and myself was conducted by correspondence. I saw the defendant on that date in his office at Douglas Lapraik's, when I gave him a letter informing him that I should sell the shares if he did not take delivery. I had written to Mr. Samuel on the 23rd October forbidding him to deal with me, as I was going to conclude all my contracts directly with the principals. I do not recollect Mr. Samuel coming to me near the Hongkong Hotel, and handing me a letter, and my throwing it on the ground. It is one of his romances. He came sidling up to me on the 31st October, and I told him to get away. Mr. Ramjahn may have asked me what was the matter. I don't recollect meeting Samuel on the race-course on the 25th December and asking him to swear an affidavit that he had been tendered these shares. I had a few hundred Sugar shares to deliver on the 31st October—I can't tell how many from memory. I have had notice to produce all my books, and have brought all I have. I had only 75 shares in my possession, as I had received notice of any defaulters, but I could have got more if I had needed them. I had not the scrip actually in my possession—I don't think I ever, in all my transactions, had a single share actually in my hands—they were always left with the brokers.

Abdullah Fukeera, broker, was then called. He said—In August I sold 50 Sugar shares for the plaintiff to the defendant, through Messrs. Samuel and Reuben. I took no further part in putting the transaction through.

William Howell, second bailiff of the Court, produced a writ of execution for $3,010, obtained by Brandt against the defendant. Brandt told him not to be harsh, but to take instalments. Brandt subsequently got another writ for $675 against defendant, which was settled by the execution of a promissory note and the transfer of a clock belonging to defendant.

That closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Francis, for the defence, said that his case was a complete denial of the plaintiff's allegations.

Defendant was then called. He said that he bought the shares, as stated, and was prepared to take them up on the 31st October. He never saw Brandt on that day, and sent a chit to Samuel asking him to come to the office. Samuel did so, and witness told him to go and get the shares. After five o'clock witness sent for Samuel again, saying in his chit that if he did not get the shares that day he would not be responsible for any difference. Samuel came shortly afterwards and said that he could not get the shares—he had seen Brandt, who had made "too muchee bobbe y," and he could do nothing more. Witness had the money in the office, ready to pay for the shares. He got a letter from Brandt next day, tendering the shares, but he refused take them. Five or six days later Brandt asked for payment of the difference, but witness said "I won't pay you one cent," for the reason that there had been no tender.

Cross-examined—I will swear that you did not call on me, or tender the shares, on the 31st October. I never objected to my share dealings being known at the office. I wrote a chit to you one day asking you not to mention them to a Chinaman I named, as his father was my security, and it was expressly understood that I was not to traffic in shares.

Joseph Samuel, broker, said—I acted for the defendant in this matter. On the 31st October neither the plaintiff nor his broker communicated with me about delivering the shares. At noon the defendant told me to go and get the shares. I went to Brandt and shewed him the chit defendant had sent me, and he told me to mind my own business. As I was turning away Brandt said he would deliver the shares that afternoon, I told the defendant, and he said he was anxious to get the shares. At five o'clock he wrote to me again, asking me to get the shares, and I again went to Brandt. When I shewed him that chit he read it and then threw it on the ground, telling me again to mind my own business. We abused each other, and I afterwards told the defendant that I could not get the shares. I had got a letter from Brandt a few days before, intimating that he (Brandt) would not have any more dealings either with or through me. That was because I had recovered several amounts for brokerage from him in this Court. When I called on the defendant after the second interview, I saw a bundle of banknotes in his office. On the 25th December I met plaintiff on the Race-course. He wanted to be friends again, and asked me to say in Court that he had tendered the shares but I refused.

Achmet Ramjahn, broker, said—On the afternoon of the 31st October I remember standing near the Hongkong Hotel, talking to Brandt, when the last witness came up, and said that Wong Lai-shung wanted the 50 Sugars, at the same time handing him a chit. Brandt read it, and then said "I don't know you, you rascal," and so on, finally throwing the chit on the ground. He afterward asked me to tell Samuel that I had bought 50 Sugars that day from him (Brandt), but I declined.

Tong Lai-chun, trader, Graham-street, said that he bought the shares in question, through the defendant. On the 31st October he took $13,525 to Douglas Lapraik's office, and gave it to the defendant to take up the shares with.

Cross-examined—He had borrow $9,000 of it.

The Court then adjourned.

March 7th.

The hearing of the case in which Oscar Brandt claimed $2,200 from Wong Lai-shing, difference on Sugar-shares, was resumed. Mr. Francis, Q.C., with Mr. J. Phillippo, (instructed by Mr. Webber) defended.

The shroff at Douglas Lapraik's said that on the 31st October he took two chits to Mr. Samuel, for the defendant, who appeared anxious to get the shares. Brandt did not come to the office that day. Witness saw Samuel give one of the chits to Brandt, who seemed angry, and threw it on the ground. Brandt had previously been very frequently in defendant's office.

That closed the evidence in the defendant's case.

Plaintiff proposed to call Mr. Webber in rebuttal of one statement, and

Mr. Webber stated—I have only said to Samuel, in connection with this case, that Brandt might take proceedings if he liked. That was when he shewed me a letter from Brandt, threatening to take proceedings; it was dated the 31st October, but, he said, had only just been received.

Mr. Francis, in concluding the plaintiff's case, submitted that the onus of proof of delivery lay on the plaintiff, and that there had been no tender and no waiver of the tender. There was a positive statement by the plaintiff that the shares were offered, that the defendant said that he could not take them up, and that he would pay the difference if plaintiff would sell them. On the other hand there was an equally positive denial of this, and the question was which story was most credible. He suggested that Brandt had not tendered the shares, believing that Wong Lai-shing was dealing on his own account, and not for a friend who could take up the shares, and, knowing that he was in difficulties, he did not provide the shares. It was evident that Brandt had not got many shares—he did not want to pay any more brokerage than he could help, but relied on the inability of the purchasers to do more than pay the difference, in which case tender was unnecessary. He shewed that by his annoyance at learning, late on the afternoon of the 31st October, that Wong Lai-shing was able to take up the shares, contrary to that expectation.

The plaintiff, in concluding his case, left the legal points to his lordship, but contended, with respect to custom as regarded "tender," that it was not usual to take the scrip round to the purchaser, a note on the bank or broker being being almost invariably given. Similarly, he was quite justified in dispensing with the services of his broker as soon as the sale had been completed, knowing the defendant's position, as he had inquired beforehand if the shares would be taken up, and when he did so he had only to write an order on Toeg and Gubbay for the shares. But there was no intimation that they would be taken, until five o'clock in the afternoon.

His lordship pointed out that defendant had said that he notified Brandt on the 30th that he wanted the shares.

Plaintiff continued that the defendant was compradore to a leading firm, yet he had produced no letter-book or cash-book—he had no books at all.

His lordship—You appear to be in very much the same position.

Plaintiff—Oh! no, my cash-book is all right.

His lordship—It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

Plaintiff then spoke for another half-hour, after which

His lordship delivered judgment. He said:—In this case there is a very unpleasant issue to try, because it is a question of oath against oath, which is generally left to a jury, and when a jury decide these questions they are not under the unpleasant necessity, which is cast on the Court when the Court has to decide them, of stating their reason for coming to those conclusions. It seems to me—I am sorry for it, but I am driven to say it—that it is probable that there was perjury on one side or the other; I wish I could adopt a more charitable explanation—I wish I could say either on the one hand that when Mr. Brandt says that he wrote and personally delivered this letter on the 31st October he might be mistaken in his memory on that point, or, on the other hand, that when the defendant says he wrote these two letters on the same date, which were produced for the purpose of shewing that it was highly improbable that he could have received Mr. Brandt's letter, he was mistaken, and the other witnesses were mistaken. But I am sorry to say I cannot. The question is—Has Mr. Brandt come here and perjured himself, or is there a fraudulent and wicked conspiracy against him, to make it appear that he never had the shares? Before I come to deal with the evidence and state my conclusions on this very unpleasant point let us see what the contract was, as to the legal position of the parties. There is a time contract for fifty Sugar shares made on the 29th August, for the 31st October. Mr. Brandt undertakes to deliver that number of shares on that date, and the defendant undertakes to pay for them on delivery. That of course cast on the plaintiff the duty of delivering them in some form, but that condition may be waived, either by an express agreement or by the conduct of the parties in connection with the matter. The legal question will be whether the evidence amounts to a waiver or not, because it is admitted that there was in fact no actual physical delivery of the shares. It will be important to bear in mind that before the due date there had been two executions obtained against the defendant by the plaintiff, one for $1010, which had been tardily satisfied by instalments, and one issued very shortly before the due date, for $675, which was unsatisfied when the shares became due. Plaintiff's account is clear on the face of it, in that he knew the defendant to be in difficulties, because of what he knew of that unsatisfied execution. On the 28th October he says he sent Fukeera, his broker, to defendant, to ask if he was going to take up the shares. There is no doubt that Fukeera went, although his account of his report to Brandt differs from Brandt's. The latter says Fukeera told him the defendant was in difficulties, and Fukeera denies it. But there is no doubt that the defendant, apparently was in difficulties, under the circumstances. Plaintiff says, too, that on the 31st he saw the defendant, and gave him a letter in which he threatened to sell the shares if they were not taken up before three o'clock. If that is true it would be ample evidence of waiver by the defendant. The important part of the evidence is whether that letter was ever written at all or not. On the other hand the defendant has produced two letters which he says he wrote to Samuel, his broker, asking him to get the shares from Brandt. The whole case turns on the genuineness of those letters. If they are genuine it is impossible to suppose that Brandt's letter had been received. On the other hand there is the unpleasant suggestion that this is really a letter fabricated for the purpose of creating a wrong impression as to the facts, which necessarily involves the conclusion that if that is so there is, as I say, strong probability that there was fraudulent conspiracy between the different witnesses for the defence. In looking at the letter which Mr. Brandt says he wrote I place a great deal of reliance on the fact that he produces a press copy of it. It is very difficult indeed—and he was not cross-examined on this point—to concoct a fictitious press copy of a letter. Of course it is possible that it might have been written and not delivered, but I have to look at the probabilities of the case, and if this letter was written it strikes me as being exceedingly unlikely that it would not be delivered. I am driven to the conclusion that it was written on that date, and if that was so I see no reason why it should not have been delivered. It has been said, on the other hand, that on the 30th October defendant told Brandt that he was going to take up the shares, as he was purchasing them for a friend, That is denied. What is the probability of this? Very strong indeed, I should think. If Brandt knew that these shares were going to be taken up if he provided them would not be do so, and get the profit? He had a choice between an offer of the money or the liability of a man whom he knew to be in a bankrupt position. He would have jumped at the chance—it would have been a joyful surprise to him, to learn that he was sure to get the money. If such a communication had been made it would have been an act of folly to write the letter he did. Judging by the probabilities I should say that he did write that letter, and presented it. With respect to the two letters which defendant says he wrote to Samuel, it is clear that the date on the first has been since altered, both with regard to the day and the month. As regards the other, which it is alleged Samuel shewed to Brandt, it is a point that the paper is entirely different from any other paper used by the defendant in his office. That, of course, may be a mere coincidence, but it is perhaps worthy of not being altogether passed over. It is only reasonable to suppose that Brandt, after reading that letter, would have taken the shares round. If I believe it is a fabrication, the story of Samuel and Ramjahn must be rejected. It is a conclusion that I regret to have to come to, but in the face of this evidence I can come to no other than that their evidence is false. [He then referred to several discrepancies in their evidence.] These support me in the belief that this letter was really written and sent, but not under the circumstances alleged by the defendant. I do not rely on it as throwing any doubt on the plaintiff's statement that he delivered the letter on the 31st October. My conclusion must be that he is entitled to recover the sum claimed, with costs.

Plaintiff—With interest?

His lordship—Yes, with interest at eight per cent., and interest on the costs from the date of taxation.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

March 11th.

ANOTHER SHARE CASE.

Adolf Brull, assistant in the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, sued Theodore Traulsen, a clerk in the employ of Carlowitz and Co., for $477, being the difference on fifty shares in George Fenwick and Company—Mr. Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was not in attendance.

Plaintiff stated that on the 13th July he sold the shares for the 30th September, at $16. On due date, when the price had fallen to $16, defendant refused to take them, and they were sold at a loss of $462. This amount he now claimed, with $15 interest.

Ezra Solomon, broker, proved the market rate.

His lordship gave judgment for $462, with costs.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CASHIER.

THE PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday afternoon (6th inst.) Mr. H. A. Herbert, manager of the local branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, applied at the Magistracy for a warrant for the arrest of the assistant cashier, Mr. John Gray, Ronald Scollay Gray, on a charge of embezzlement. The warrant, which charged Mr. Gray with having, on the 5th March, feloniously and fraudulently embezzled $3,400 belonging to the Bank, and also having stolen in all the sum of $25,600, was placed in the hands of Detective-Inspector Stanton, who went down to the Bank with Mr. Herbert, and after some delay was called in and told to execute the warrant. He found the accused sitting dejectedly in his bedroom, evidently expecting arrest. Mr. Gray made no statement, and walked up to the Central Station so composedly that one of the *Telegraph* representatives, who passed him and the Inspector *en route*, never suspected that anything was wrong. Mr. Gray has been in Hongkong about two and a half years, having previously been connected with the head branch at home. He is 26 years of age, and is said to be a native of Orkney, and unmarried.

The prisoner was brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and on entering the dock, to use a well-worn phrase, seemed to feel his position acutely.

Mr. Wotton, who prosecuted, said:—In this case I appear on behalf of the New Oriental Banking Corporation. The prisoner was the accountant and cashier there, and had for nearly three years occupied that position of trust, having in a great measure control of the books and a portion of the money. Therefore a great trust has been necessarily reposed in him, and it was naturally expected that there would be no breach of that trust. Yesterday it came to the knowledge of the manager that he had embezzled and made away with two sums, one of $25,600 and another of $3,400. An information was laid, a warrant issued, and he was arrested. I propose to put Mr. Herbert into the box, to give evidence bearing out my statement.

Mr. H. A. Herbert said:—I am the manager of the Hongkong branch of the New Oriental Banking Corporation. The prisoner's name is John Gray. He is cashier and book-keeper, and has been in the Bank two years and eight months.

At this point Mr. Pollock, barrister-at-law, appeared, and said—I am instructed to appear for the prisoner, and I would ask you to grant a remand.

His Worship—I will do so, but I will go on with this evidence at present, and give you a chance to cross-examine.

Mr. Pollock—Will you please allow me to receive my cross-examination.

Witness continued—In consequence of something that came to my knowledge yesterday I took occasion to examine the prisoner's books.

His Worship—Is the prisoner's salary paid by the Bank?

Witness—Yes. He receives a fixed salary. I found that he had drawn a cheque the previous day for $3,400, for which he seems to have obtained cash from the compradore, which he put into the cash-box to make his balance right. That cheque he extracted from among the vouchers, so that I did not see it the day before. I only saw it when I asked him to explain the matter. I had examined his cash the day before, in the evening, and found it apparently correct. The following morning (yesterday) the compradore informed me that Mr. Gray had drawn this cheque for $3,400, and I looked for it among the vouchers, but could not find it. I then called for the cash-book, and found that the cheque had been entered as paid. I then asked Mr. Gray for the cheque and he produced it. I asked him to explain. He said he could not do so. I found at the same time that $25,600, which had been paid in the day before by the Comptoir National, had not been credited in the cash-book. I called at the Comptoir National and ascertained that it had been paid to our shroff.

Mr. Pollock objected to this.

Witness—It should have been credited. I asked him why it was not credited, as it was part of his duty as cashier to see that it was entered. He gave no explanation—at least he was incoherent. He said that the money had been abstracted. He said "I am sorry about this—it is money that has been owing for some time." He then told me that he was trying to get assistance to return the money, but had not succeeded in doing so. He told me this in the Hongkong Bank, where I found him. He went with me back to our Bank.

Mr. Wotton—This cheque was drawn on your Bank?—Yes.

And cashed from your treasury?—Yes, it must have been cashed at the counter.

And the proceeds were placed by the prisoner in his cash box?—Yes; that and the other accounts made up the deficiency.

Mr. Pollock—You cannot say that—you don't know that.

Witness—I can say that it made up the deficiency in his cash. If he had not drawn that cheque, and taken the amount credited to the Comptoir National, his accounts would have been wrong. The money for the cheque was handed to him by the compradore. It was quite irregular, as he was overdrawing his account.

Mr. Wotton—After that, you say he abstracted the voucher?—Yes, it was in his charge, and he could easily do that.

Mr. Wotton—As a remand is asked for I do not propose to produce any more evidence at this moment.

His Worship—There is a good deal of evidence still to be produced. At present there is nothing.

Mr. Wotton—There is a good deal.

His Worship—Still a good deal remains to be proved. I thought you would have been prepared to go on to-day. Have you nothing here—no books?

Mr. Wotton—They can be got, but I did not propose, for reasons I prefer not to state, to offer any further evidence.

His Worship—Then I will remand the case, if you both wish it, till Monday at ten o'clock.

Mr. Pollock—Will your Worship allow bail?

Mr. Wotton—I must oppose that. This is a serious charge, and the amount very large. Prisoner was a clerk in a position of trust in this Bank. At present we have only discovered defalcations to the extent of $29,000, and that gradually, but it is impossible to say whether we may not—although we hope not—discover others. He had control of the books and documents. It is very difficult for us to say the exact amount yet.

His Worship—I have no objection to granting bail, but it must be prohibitive; at least it must be a very heavy amount.

Mr. Pollock—What will you fix it at?

Mr. Wotton—I would ask for nothing less than $50,000.

His Worship—Yes, I don't think that is excessive. Two sureties of $25,000 each.

The prisoner was then removed.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

At the Police Court, this morning (10th inst.), before Mr. Wodehouse, John Gray, 26, of St. Ronalds, Scollay, was charged on remand with embezzlement. Mr. Wotton prosecuted, and Mr. Pollock defended.

Mr. Pollock called on the prosecution to definitely formulate the charges against the prisoner.

Mr. Wotton—From my statement the other day, which, owing to the shortness of time, was necessarily brief, your Worship would gather that the New Oriental Banking Corporation charge the prisoner with taking two sums of money—one of $25,600, and one of $3,400. I may state that on the 5th of this month the prisoner was short in his accounts $29,000. On that day the Comptoir National paid in $25,600, which should have been accounted for in the ordinary course by entries in the books, but was not. In order to make up the rest of his deficit the prisoner further drew a cheque, payable to himself, for $3,400. Had he made the proper entries in the book he would have been $29,000 short. The precise amounts he has taken, or the time at which he took them, we are not able to say, at present, but the fact is none the less clear that he has appropriated his money belonging to the Bank, which is what we charge him with.

Mr. Pollock objected to such a general charge being made—it was most preposterous to charge him with a general deficiency. The prosecution, if they could, must shew that he had embezzled some particular sum, on a particular date, and he called on them to do so.

Mr. Wotton said that he was prepared to produce the evidence usually tendered in such cases, and shew that the prisoner's deficiency on the 5th inst. amounted to $29,00. That would be sufficient.

Mr. Herbert, manager of the branch, was then re-called. He said—The prisoner is the cashier, and receives all cash paid in, sees that the cheques are in due order, and proper payments made, and is responsible for the balance in hand. He also has to keep the bill registers, in which bills from different quarters for collection are entered. He has also to compare the vouchers of the day with the cash-book of the day, after the Portuguese clerks have written it up. He has to balance the cash each day. The vouchers consist partly of slips shewing the amounts paid in to the credit of customers, and other payments, the rest being cheques, drafts, and cashier's orders. In the case of a draft paid in, a cashier's slip would be placed among the vouchers. Each day's vouchers are filed separately. The prisoner and the compradore have each keys to the safe, and it cannot be opened until the chief accountant has unlocked the cover to the lock. On the 5th inst. a sum of $25,600 was collectable from the Comptoir. If it was collected the prisoner's duty was to see that it was paid in by the compradore, and a slip representing it filed in the cash-book. The cash would go into his cash-box. The slip produced is in the prisoner's handwriting, and refers to the sum of $25,600 to be collected from the Comptoir National d'Escompte. On the evening of the 5th, I examined the vouchers made out on that day, and did not see that voucher. It should in the ordinary course have been placed on my desk. After a telegram had been sent to London, on the 6th, I again looked for it. I found it, but noticed that it had not been passed through the cash-book, as it should have. The balance that day only appeared as $10,552, instead of $36,153, and the smaller amount was in the cash-box. On the 6th inst the compradore informed me that the previous day the prisoner had drawn a cheque for $3,400. I looked among the vouchers for the cheque, but could not find it. I found it entered in the cash-book as a payment made. He had no authority to draw the cheque, and no account with which to meet it. I sent for the prisoner, and said "You drew a cheque yesterday for $3,400; it is not amongst the vouchers, where is it?" He took it in his hand, and gave it to me. I said "How do you propose to meet it?" to which he replied "I can't." I said "What have you done with the money?" and he replied "I paid it away." I did not then know of the $25,600. I said "You'd better get the money back, if possible; who did you pay it to?" He said "I paid $2,000 to Wallace." I told him to try and get it back, and at the same time sent a note to Mr. Wallace, asking him to call. He came, and we had a conversation about the matter. In consequence of that I said to the prisoner "Mr. Wallace says you didn't pay him that money—what did you do with it?" He said "I put it into cash." I told him it was a serious matter, and I should have to suspend him and telegraph to London and tell his father. He said "I don't think that is necessary." I did not then know of the $25,600, and thought it was only a matter of $3,400. There had been no money paid on the cheque—it simply looked as if that amount had left the cash-box. Gray had no credit account with the Bank; he owed about $1,800, having overdrawn, to some extent, without permission. After that the compradore and accountant told me that a sum of $25,600 had been paid by the Comptoir National the day before, and no voucher given. On hearing that confirmed by the Comptoir I applied for a warrant. On returning I heard that the prisoner had requested the compradore to wait until four o'clock before closing the cash, as he expected to get some money from Mr. Chater. I went to look for the prisoner, and found him in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I said "What did you do with the money paid in by the Comptoir?" He was incoherent for some time, and then said "I don't care that (snapping his fingers) for myself, but I am sorry for you, and for my father and mother," I again said "What have you done with the money?" He said "It has been wrong for some time—eighteen months." I said "How did you do it?" and he replied "Cash was paid for bills, and put through the books the following day; bills were paid on the 31st March and put through on the 1st April, to the extent (witness believed) of $19,000." I then went to Mr. Chater—prisoner promising to stay in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—and he told me that the prisoner had not seen him about getting any money. Prisoner, Mr. Chater, and I returned to our Bank, and shortly afterwards the prisoner was arrested.

Mr. Wotton—Just refer to the October entries.

Mr. Pollock objected. The prosecution must confine itself to some particular date.

Mr. Wotton—I propose to put in an entry in this book to shew the manner in which this embezzlement was hidden from time to time.

Mr. Pollock still objected. The prisoner was only charged with embezzlement on the 5th March, and nothing else could be gone into.

Mr. Wotton—Should it appear during the investigation that the prisoner had committed other offences it is quite competent for the Crown or whoever prosecutes to charge him with them also. I am going to shew the machinery of the fraud. In order to have his cash balanced the prisoner abstained from making entries in his books when money was received, until, sometimes, some days afterwards, and I propose to shew by the books that he made an alteration in one receipt for money by which it appeared that it was paid in on the 1st October, whereas as a matter of fact it was paid on the 30th September. That gave him money to make his books balance for that day.

Mr. Wodehouse thought that was hardly admissible.

Mr. Wotton—You see it is impossible to point out the precise dates when the money was taken, but we know that on the 5th March, when we found these discrepancies, the prisoner was $19,000 short. He must have carried it on, and concealed it as he did, by suppressing the receipt of the $25,600 and drawing the cheque for $3,400.

Witness—Every time I checked his cash it balanced, so he must have done that.

Mr. Wotton—I shall shew that that is in itself an offence under the Ordinance.

His Worship—Charge him with it, then. Until you do I do not think this evidence is worth anything.

Mr. Wotton—Very well, I will charge him with it, then.

Witness continued:—I charge the prisoner with being deficient $29,000.

Cross-examined—At ten o'clock each morning the prisoner takes the cash out of the safe, and

gives out a few thousand dollars to the compradores for present wants. He had also to initial any cheques before they were paid. It would be irregular for anyone to initial any cheques except myself, or the chief accountant, or the prisoner. Any money collected by the shroffs would be given to the prisoner after banking hours. The prisoner had about $30 due to him on the 5th inst., his salary being $200 a month. When the $25,600 was paid in a voucher ought to have been given for it, but the compradore said he did not do so because he could not get one from the prisoner. The Portuguese clerks had nothing to do with the matter.

Albert Schlumberger, cashier at the Comptoir National d'Escompte produced a voucher from the compradore of the New Oriental Bank, acknowledging the payment of $25,600. It was dated the 5th March.

Mui Wo said:—I am a shroff, employed in the French Bank. I remember the 5th March. I paid the order for $25,600, produced, to Fung Po Chi.

Mr. W. H. Wallace said—I am a broker. I did not receive any payment of $2,000 or any other sum, from the prisoner, on the 6th March.

Fung Po Chi said—I am a shroff at the New Oriental Bank. I remember going to the French Bank with an order for $25,600 on the 5th inst. I was paid by Mui Wo. I handed it to a clerk.

J. J. de Azevedo, clerk at the New Oriental Bank, said—On the 5th inst. I entered up a number of vouchers. I did not enter the voucher for $25,600 on that date.

Tsang Ku, a shroff in the Bank, said—I received $25,600 on the 5th inst., but could not give the receipt, as the prisoner had not signed it, saying he would hold it over till next day.

Kwan Tsung Yu, in charge of the bank-note department at the Bank, said—On the 5th inst. I received $25,000 from Wong Po Shi, who had got it from the French Bank.

Fung Fa acting compradore at the Bank, said:—On the 5th instant the French bank paid $25,600 to us. After closing up the accounts that night I handed over the cash to the prisoner. I ought to have got a voucher from him in respect to this $25,600, to give to the French Bank. When the shroff asked for it he said it was not ready. Next day he said to me "Do me a favor, and hold over the $25,600 to another day." That meant that I was not to want the voucher until another day. Until then the amount would not go to the credit of the bank. He added that his friend Mr. Chater was going to give him $27,000 that day, and he would give it to me before four o'clocks. I said I could not do that, and I spoke to Mr. Needham, the chief accountant. Gray sent me a cheque for $3,400 on the 5th inst., and it was paid. He put the money in the cash-box.

Mr. W. R. Needham said—I am the chief accountant at the Hongkong branch of the New Oriental Bank. On the 8th inst. I found a voucher for $25,600 in a pigeon hole in front of the prisoner's desk. It was hidden by a book. It should have been placed among the vouchers of the 5th inst. I was looking at the book, and found it accidentally.

Mr. Wotton—That is all the evidence I have to offer just now, but as the case is one of considerable importance I don't feel quite justified in closing it at present, as it is quite possible I may have other charges to prefer against the prisoner, arising out of the same matter. It is very difficult for us to at once discover whether or not all the drafts and bills that have been paid are really entered in his books on the proper date, as by false entries he could, and did, as in the case of the French Bank, post-date the receipts, and so put himself in a position to conceal the fact of his deficiency. We have to go through most of the drafts, and see whether all the money has been actually paid out, or whether he has been guilty of other offences which may not come under the present charge. Therefore I ask for a further remand.

His Worship—Does it affect the total amount?

Mr. Wotton—I don't think so, but I have reason to believe that I shall be able to shew that he has been guilty of making false entries, covering the sums he originally took, so as to guard against discovery. That is an offence in itself, for a bank clerk to make a fraudulent entry in his books, and it is my duty, on behalf of the Banks, and for the protection of the other Banks, to ask for this remand—say for a week.

Mr. Pollock opposed it, on the ground that it would take the case over the Sessions.

Mr. Wotton—The prisoner has been close on eighteen months perpetrating the frauds.

Mr. Pollock strongly objected to his making such statements.

Mr. Wotton—We have a right to say what he has done.

Mr. Pollock—It is a very great hardship that the case should stand over for another week; the prosecution have absolutely no excuse for it.

His Worship—If the charge is denied I don't think it is at all too much to grant. I will adjourn the case for a week, and further time afterwards if required.

Mr. Pollock—Then you don't consider it a hardship?

His Worship—Case remanded for a week; bail as before.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Patrons:—His Excellency the Administrator, Francis Fleming, C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., K.C.B.; His Excellency Major-General J. B. Edwards, C.B., R.E; His Honour the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Fielding Clarke).

Judges:—Hon. A. J. Leach; Captain C. Davidson, 1st A. & S. H.; A. G. Wise, Esq.; R. K. Leigh, Esq.

Judges of Dancing:—Col. Chater, 1st A. & S. H.; David Gillies, Esq.; Captain G. C. Anderson. F. W. Koch, Esq., (Judge of Exercises on German Horse).

Handicappers:—A. K. Travers, Esq.; C. H. Thompson, Esq.; F. A. Hazeland, Esq.—A. Denison, Esq.; G. A. Caldwell, Esq.; and Hector Sampson, Esq., (Handicappers of Bicycle Races).

Clerks of the Course:—John Grant, Esq.; E. H. Gore Booth, Esq., John Andrew, Esq.,

Starters:—C. H. Thompson, Esq., F. A. Hazeland, Esq.

Time Keepers:—R. Fraser-Smith, Esq.; Hector Sampson, Esq.

Treasurer:—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

Hon. Secretary:—W. H. Young, Esq.

Stewards:—E. R. Belilios, Esq.; C. D. Bottomley, Esq.; W. Gibson Brodie, Esq.; Hon. S. Brown.; Hon. C. P. Chater.; Colonel Verney Chater, 1st A. & S. H.; Hon. W. M. Deane.; Major Dempster.; W. H. Forbes, Esq.; David Gillies, Esq.; Major-General Gordon.; H. A. Herbert, Esq.; H. Hoppius, Esq.; J. D. Humphreys, Esq; J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.; Hon. J. J. Keswick.; John S. Lapraik, Esq.; Hon. A. J. Leach.; Captain W. H. May, R N.; Hon. A. P. MacEwen; S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.; H. N. Mody, Esq.; G. E. Noble, Esq.; C. F. Rowband, Esq.; Hon. P. Ryrie; D. R. Sassoon, Esq.; Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G.; E. L. Woodin, Esq.;

Committee:—Captain G. C. Anderson; John Andrew, Esq.; Dr. J. M. Atkinson; E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq.; C. E. Bowles, Esq.; G. A. Caldwell, Esq.; P. A. Cooper, Esq.; Captain C. Davidson, A. & S. H.; A. Denison, Esq.; H. W. Dick, Esq.; John Grant, Esq.; Max Grote, Esq.; F. A. Hazeland, Esq.; F. W. Koch, Esq.; R. K. Leigh, Esq.; G. C. C. Master, Esq.; Captain Rumsey, R.N.; Hector Sampson, Esq.; R. Fraser-Smith, Esq.; A. G. Stephen, Esq.; Gershom Stewart, Esq.; A. G. Stokes, Esq.; A. P. Stokes, Esq; G. H. Thompson, Esq; Major Tottenham, 1st A. & S. H.; A. K. Travers, Esq.; J. Y. V. Vernon, Esq.; A. G. Wise, Esq.; W. H. Young Esq.

The Hongkong annual athletic sports were held on the Race-course—the use of which had been courteously granted by the Stewards of the Jockey Club—last Saturday afternoon, the weather being splendid and the attendance far in excess of that of any previous meeting. Under the experienced supervision of the Honorary Secretary (Mr. W. H. Young) an admirable running track had been prepared just in front of the Grand Stand, and the whole of the general arrangements were in every respect most satisfactory. During the afternoon the Band and Pipers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (by kind permission of Colonel Chater and the Officers of the Regiment) played a well selected programme, adding much to the public enjoyment.

The competitions, especially the sprint racing, were unusually interesting, and some very fast times were made, Dr. Atkinson in the 100 yards handicap covering the distance from scratch in 12 1-5th seconds a record for the Far East. The Ladies Purse, half-mile handicap, was cleverly won by R. E. Humphreys, 20 yards start, who got home in front of R. F. Lammert, 5 yards, after an exciting finish. Immediately after the race the purse was presented to the winner by Miss Gaskell. Humphreys also proved successful in the Mile Challenge Cup, beating Gedge after a good race in 5 min. 5 secs. The Veterans' Race proved a gift for the scratch man, W. H. Young, who got through his field half-way and won anyhow from the evergreen Burnie in 13 2-5th secs. Atkinson was again to the fore in the Douglas Challenge Cup, winning easily from Steward in 56 1-5th seconds, and in a splendid race for the Half-mile Steeple-chase Woodcock only managed to get away from Davidson in the last few strides. The Scotch team proved victorious in the tug-of-war, and a most successful meeting was brought to a conclusion by Holworthy winning the Consolation from Lowson and Airey. The prizes were afterwards presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Fielding Clarke. Details are appended:—

120 YARDS FLAT RACE (HANDICAP).—First prize presented by D. R. Sassoon, Esq.; Second prize by Sports Committee. First two in each Heat to run the Final.

First Heat:—E. L. Collingwood, 7 yds., first; J. M. Atkinson, scratch, second; R. Markwick, 5 yds., third; C. E. Holworthy, scratch, o; A. A. da Costa, 5 yds., o; R. F. Drury, 8 yds., o. Won cleverly by a yard in 12½ secs.

Second Heat:—F. C. Dundas, 4 yds., first; G. P. Lammert, 2 yds., second; C. H. Aitken, 5 yds., third; W. S. Taylor, 5 yds., o; C. H. Young, 9 yds., o; L. C. Airey, 3 yds., o. Won by two yards, time 12½ secs.

Final Heat:—Dundas † 1; Atkinson † 2; Collingwood, 3. Atkinson took the lead twenty yards from the tape and appeared to win somewhat easily by half a yard from Dundas, who beat Collingwood by six inches. The judges, however, declared it a dead-heat. Time 12 1-5th seconds. In the decider Dundas had the best of the start, and, running very strongly throughout, won cleverly at the finish. Atkinson pulling up in the last few strides. Time 12½ seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lb.)—7 ft. run—no follow. Open.—Prize presented by Sports Committee.—Chas. Hadden, 35 ft. 5 in., first; D. Kennedy, 34 ft. 7 in., second; J. M. Forbes, o.

LONG JUMP.—Prize presented by W. Gibson Brodie, Esq.—G. H. Potts, 17ft 9in., first; C. E. Holworthy, 17ft. 8in., second; J. M. Machado, 16ft. 2in.; third; J. A. Lowson, o; L. C. Barff o. A poor exhibition, not one of the competitors showing anything approaching good form, whilst the take-off, a mere chalk line, proved very deceptive. Potts proved successful in his final jump, but an effort of Barff's, that was ruled "no jump" for reasons we quite failed to understand, ought to have won the prize

220 YARDS FLAT RACE; (HANDICAP).—First prize presented by John D. Humphreys, Esq. Second prize by Sports Committee. First three in each Heat to run in the Final.—F. C. Dundas, 8 yds., first; R. Markwick, 9 yds., second; J. M. Atkinson, scratch, third; C. E. Holworthy, scratch, o; A. A. da Costa, 9 yds., o. Dundas led all the way and won easily by half a dozen yards. Atkinson eased up at the finish and was passed two strides from the tape by Markwick. Time 22 1-5th secs.

BICYCLE RACE, HALF-MILE (HANDICAP).—Start on Saddle. First and Second Prizes by Bicycle Club.—J. H. Sample, 90 yds., first; C. H. Aitken, 30 yds., second; A. A. da Costa, 50 yds., third; A. Denison, scratch, o; E. L. Collingwood, scratch, o. Sample led from start to finish and won with ridiculous ease from Aitken by 25 yards; da Costa was a bad third Time 1.34½

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—(Post entries). Open to Non-Commissioned officers and men of H. M. Services, including Police. Winners at previous meetings in Hongkong or elsewhere to be penalised. First Prize, $20; Second Prize, $10; Third Prize, $5. Presented by J. J. Francis, Esq., Q.C.—Private Gorman, 91st. Highlanders, pen. 10 yds., first; Private Murdoch, 91st. Highlanders, second; Gunda Singh, Gun Lascars, third. There were ten competitors. Gorman came through in the last fifty yards, and won cleverly by six yards from Murdoch, who, in turn, was about five yards in front of Gunda Singh. Time, 2min., 9 1-5th secs.

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS, 10 FLIGHTS.—Winners at previous Meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere to be penalised 2½ yards. First Prize, presented by Hon. A. P. McEwen; Second Prize, by Sports Committee. First three in each Heat to run in the Final.—Capt. Davidson, 91st Regt., first; E. C. Collingwood, second; F. L. Jackson, third; A. Denison (pen. 2½ yds) o; L. C. Barff, o; G. H. Potts, (pen. 2½ yds.) o; C. E. Holworthy, o. Davidson held a slight lead throughout, and coming right away at the last hurdle, won easily by five yards from Collingwood, who was about a yard in front of Jackson. Time 19 1/5 seconds.

LADIES' PURSE.—HALF-MILE RACE (HANDICAP.)—First and Second Prizes given by the Ladies of Hongkong.—R. E. Humphreys, 20 yds., first; R. F. Lammert, 5 yds., second; H. J. Gedge, scratch, third; C. E. Holworthy, 10 yds., o; J. C. Dundas, 25 yds., o; W. S. Taylor, 25 yds., o; R. F. Drury, 35 yds., o. Humphreys ran through his field in the first quarter, and keeping ahead all the way down the straight, won a good race from R. F. Lammert by five yards, with the scratch man a bad third. Time 2 min. 8 secs.

HIGH JUMP.—Prize presented by R. K. Leigh, Esq.—Captain Davidson, 91st Regt., 5ft. 1½in., first G. H. Potts, 5ft. 0½in. o; L. C. Barff, 5ft. 0½in., o. The winner proved the best jumper of the three, and that is not saying very much, as not one of them has the remotest notion of high jumping. To-day's exhibition is known in Scotland as "legging," a style utterly unknown amongst experts at one of the most graceful of athletic pastimes.

BICYCLE RACE.—ONE MILE (HANDICAP)—Start on saddle—First prize presented by G. E. Noble, Esq.; Second prize by Sports Committee.—C. H. Aitken, 30 yds., first; J. J. H. Sample, 50 yds., second; A. Denison, scratch, third; C. H. W. Kew, 20 yds., o; J. W. Kew, 50 yds., o. Sample cut out the work until entering the straight, where Aitken challenged, and after a grand struggle the latter got away in the last fifty yards, and won cleverly by ten yards, Denison finished a good third. Time 3.51½.

100 YARDS CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.—To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a Competitor; Second prize presented by Mr. Justice Fielding Clarke. First three in each Heat to run in the Final,

First heat:—J. M. Atkinson, first; F. C. Dundas, second; R. Markwick, third; W. Steward, R.N., o; G. P. Lammert, o; L. C. Airey, o.—Atkinson had the race in hand all the way, and won easily by four yards from Dundas. Time 10 4-5th secs.

Second heat:—E. L. Collingwood, first; C. E. Holworthy, second; J. M. E. Machado, third; A. A. da Costa, o; R. F. Drury, o—After a close finish Collingwood, who stayed the longest, won by a yard, with Machado a good third. Time 11 secs.

Final Heat:—Atkinson, first; Dundas, second; Collingwood, third. Won cleverly by a yard and a half; two feet between second and third, Time 11 seconds.

HIGHLAND FLING.—Open to Soldiers and Police—(Post entries *not* allowed). Competitors to be in full Highland costume.—First prize, $25, presented by D. Gillies, Esq.; second prize, $15, presented by Captain G. C. Anderson.—Private Kelly, first; Lce. Corporal Saunderson, second; Private Stewart, third; Private Hogg, o. A very close thing between first and second, and, with all due respect to the judges, we think the positions ought to have been reversed. If Stewart, who was very properly awarded a special prize, had not been heavily handicapped with a pair of brogues that must have weighed nearly a stone, he would probably have gained the award. The dancing all round was very creditable.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Prize presented by the Hongkong Cricket Club.—R. E. Withers, 92½ yards, first; J. J. H. Sample, 91 yards, second; J. A. Lowson, o; Ross Thompson, o. A very feeble show, as the distances plainly indicate.

MILE CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by E. R. Belilios, Esq. To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a Competitor. Second Prize by Sports Committee.—R. E. Humphreys, first; H J. Gedge, second; R. F. Lammert, o; F. L. Jackson, o. Gedge led at a moderate pace, and on entering the straight the race lay between him and Humphreys, the others retiring. Humphreys lasted longest, and won by about five yards. Time 5 5.

VETERANS' RACE—120 YARDS FLAT RACE (HANDICAP).—Competitors to be over 35 years of age and of not less than 10 years residence in India, China, or the Tropics. First Prize presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater. Second Prize by Sports Committee.—W. H. Young, scratch, first; E. Burnie, 10 yds., second; R. K. Leigh, scratch, third; G. C. Anderson, 9 yds., o; H. B. Robinson, R N., 10 yds., o; J. Kirkwood, 12 yds., o; Capt. Rumsey, 6 yds., o. Young led from the half-distance, and landed the winner by several yards, Burnie being second, with Leigh very close up, and the rest altogether, yards in the rear. Anderson was last, not counting Robinson, who did not finish. Time 13½ secs., the best time ever recorded for this event.

INTERNATIONAL TUG-OF-WAR.—8 men a side. England *v.* Scotland,—Nationality to be decided by that of the father. To be pulled over 15 feet. No spikes or nails allowed. No sitting down. No holes to be dug in the ground before pulling. To be decided by one pull.—Prizes presented by the Club Germania. The teams in this contest were:—Scotch—Col. Anderson, (58th Regt.), Inspector Cameron (Shanghai), Dr. Lowson, J. McInnes, D. Kennedy, Capt. Gardner, G. Stewart, and Capt. Davidson (91st), English:—Capt May, R.N., Capt. Grenfell, R.N., Lieut. Hickley, R.N., Major Barker, R.E., G. H. Potts, Lieut. Shakespeare, R.N., Lieut. Barton, R.M.A., and Capt. Simmonds, R.A. Mr. W. Legge shepherded the Scotch contingent, and Capt. Rumsey looked after the Sassenachs. The latter were at a disadvantage in point of weight, and although they pulled the better of the two, and once seemed the victors, they were hauled over in 2 min. 19 secs.

DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP,—(Quarter Mile Flat Race).—Presented by John S. Lapraik, Esq. To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a Competitor. Second Prize by Sports Committee.—T. M. Atkinson, first; W. Steward, R.N., second; E. L. Collingwood, third; R. Markwick, o; R. E. Humphreys, o. Steward led till the last hundred yards when Humphreys and Markwick retired, and Atkinson easily headed the leader, with Collingwood a poor third. Time 56 1/5 secs.

STEEPLE-CHASE.—Half-Mile, 9 Jumps. First Prize presented by J. Y. V. Vernon, Esq. Second Prize by Sports Committee.—H. S. Woodcock, R.A., first; Capt. Davidson, second; J. M Laing, G. H. Potts, W. G. Rose, and F. L. Jackson (91st), also started. For the first four jumps the six were together, but at the double hurdle two retired, and on reaching the seventh Laing and another also gave up. Woodcock and Davidson raced in to the water-jump, which was crossed in company, but Woodcock recovered first, and won grandly in 2.26.

CONSOLATION RACE—120 YARDS.—Post Entries. Open to all competitors (except those in events Nos. 8 and 14) who have run but not won a prize. Prize presented by Hon. P. Ryrie.—C. E. Holworthy, first; Dr. Lowson, second; L. L. Airey, third; F. L. Jackson (91st), o; A. de Costa, o. Holworthy sustained his old reputation, and breasted the tape three yards to the good, Airey and Lowson running a good race for second honors. Time 13½ seconds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—Some misunderstanding having arisen regarding the statue Her Majesty the Queen, and as it is desirable that the public should be made fully aware of the position, the Committee request me to approach them through the medium of the Press.

Signor Raggi tendered for the completion of a statue of Her Majesty the Queen in bronze or in marble for the sum of £5,500. It was decided at the Public Meeting held in Hongkong, that the statue should be in marble, and Her Majesty approved of the work in that form. Through some unfortunate misunderstanding not comprehensible at the moment, Signor Raggi was left under the impression that his offer for a bronze statue was accepted, and he proceeded with the necessary preparations for casting it, incurring an expenditure of time and trouble, which he estimates at £1,500. The mistake was only discovered within the last few months, and the question to be determined by the Committee and the public is whether he shall be allowed to proceed with and complete the statue in bronze, or be paid for his loss of time and labour and requested to execute the work in marble.

The majority of the Committee think that it is neither necessary nor desirable to incur this outlay—and many persons, indeed would be of opinion that in this country bronze is preferable as less likely to be disfigured by the influences of climate—but the Committee do not feel that they should come to any decision without letting subscribers know how matters stand.

I have therefore to ask your good offices in bringing the subject before the public, and should there be any general desire to have it discussed I will call a meeting forthwith.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman,
Queen's Jubilee Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—Many of your readers have taken a warm interest in the above Institution, and I therefore venture to ask you to publish for their information the abstract of accounts which was presented and passed at our business meeting yesterday.

In accordance with the constitution of the Institute, the Rev. D. Hamilton was elected Chairman and Treasurer for the ensuing six months.

Our hearty thanks are due to the many kind donors of papers, books, pictures, &c.

Yours truly,
G. H. BONDFIELD.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Receipts.	*Expenditure. Including Rent, Taxes and Wages.*
1889.		
Aug.	114.05	130.0
Sept.	116.35	110.30
Oct.	121.47	125.73
Nov.	109.76	120.43
Dec.	211.00	217.28
1890.		
Jan.	255.57	214.17
Feb.	361.84	270.01
	$1.311.04	1196.01

Nett Profit $115.03

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Grant from Committee of Old Temperance Hall	300.00
" Proceeds of Tea-party and Concert	40.27
" Donations	368.0
	$708 27

Cr.

By Furniture, including Billiard Tables, fixtures, and 30 beds and bedding	464.39
" Alterations and repairs	60.00
" Insurance	7.60
	$531 99

Balance in hand......$176 28

THE CONFUCIAN SACRIFICE AT SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 27th.

The "First cock-crowing" is a poetic expression when read in the ritual beside a warm fire and under a bright lamp, but it is somewhat prosaic to rise at 2.30 and take a long walk through the dark alleys of a native town. One is struck with the security of a Chinese city during the hours its inhabitants slumber and sleep. Every few hundred yards there is a gate, and a lantern is the passport required for opening. All the side streets are carefully closed and locked. There are watchmen with rattle, gong, and trumpet, pacing their beat, and soldiers with their guard-rooms well lighted. A tramp of near two miles brings is to the "Dragon's head" where the services are to be held.

The central gate of the "Temple of Literature" (as it is officially called) is never opened, for no mortal is worthy to walk in the middle avenue, so we entered the side gate and found the path between rows of cedars carpeted for the feet of the mandarins. At the door of the large entrance hall the travelling kitchen with its hot soups was plying a busy trade, and after the sacrifice we noticed that the high officials were glad to avail themselves of its benefit. How much better than a cold sandwich! An hour and a half does not pass quickly in the dark, but time is such a shifting commodity with the Chinese that it is well not to be late; and it afforded us abundant opportunity to inspect the halls and find out how the ceremonies were to be conducted. The day before we witnessed the rehearsal in an adjoining hall, where all of the sacrificial officers and the posture-makers practised their parts. This was under the charge of a District Magistrate.

The Confucian Ritual gives a most minute account of how the services should be conducted, not omitting the slightest detail. Every tap of bell or drum or note of steel or string instrument is prescribed most accurately, and any deviation would destroy the harmony which is an essential element in their "divine worship." We were surprised at the time required for the services—over half an hour for the offerings to the ancestors of the sage and nearly one hour in the great sacrifice. Five generations of Confucius' forefathers who are honoured with the title of "kings" are worshipped and to them also animals are offered. This temple is in the rear of the main building and into it we were permitted to go and watch the Prefect and two other mandarins present the sacrifices. The services are precisely the same in both places.

The contrast between Buddhism and Confucianism is most marked; the services of the one so noisy and of the other so quiet and reverent, the one holding creature life so sacred and the other shedding blood, the one driving a hard-cash bargain, the other voluntary, the one for the vulgar populace, the other for the learned bookmen.

The "Temple of Literature" has its host of worthies. On the right of Confucius are the four sages, among whom is Mencius on the left, the ten wise men, and before their tablets sheep and hogs are placed, and also twelve animals, six on each side, placed two and two at some distance apart, are offered to the great men of the nation whose names are worthy to be enrolled in the Chinese Academy and whose tablets are placed in the long halls which flank the court on the east and west. Two of the mandarins bowed at their shrines and offered sacrifice to their *manes*.

The Confucian Temple, 70 by 100 feet, with its massive double roof is, in appearance, the most venerable building in Kiangsu. In front is a stone *dais* of about the same size, surrounded by a marble balustrade, and over this is erected an immense tent with a curving roof, the matting used from time immemorial now being displaced by zinc which is in moveable sections—the first innovation. Under this are placed two large frames, on one of which hang the bells, and on the other the triangular steel instruments. Long guitars lie on their tables, and on one side are a tiger and a drum and on the other a bushel measure and the dragon scroll. Within, long red candles burn in front of the shrines and the animals are arranged in pairs, a sheep and a hog, clean and white, lying on high stands with their heads elevated and facing the tablets. In front of Confucius kneels a bull with his throat cut, his shaggy hair all besmeared with the mud he brought from the fields, and lying close beside on either side, a sheep and a pig. The beef is afterwards divided, the four quarters to the four high officials and the head and tail to the chief of police.

The elephant drum, in which a tall man wearing a silk hat may stand, and which is pitched in the same key as the pigmy drum by its side, is struck, and immediately the attendants light the forty lanterns underneath the pavilion. Bonfires are kindled on the stands, which consist of an iron tripod in which the bundles of wood are placed on their end with resin and shavings to make them quickly ignite. At the dawn the grounds are lit up with the brilliancy of noonday.

When the drum for the third time beats, the Governor and high provincial magnates take their places under tents which stand fifty yards in front of the temple, the civil rulers to the east and the military to the west. They wear the court dress, which consists of a red tasselled cover for the hat, a shoulder cape of gold thread, and a heavily embroidered skirt. We saw the Governor after the service take off his sacrificial robe; and though living at the head-quarters for embroidery nothing so rich and elegant has fallen under our eyes, and the wish was expressed that there might be present some ladies to exclaim "Oh! how lovely!" From the official tent Governor Kang, with the three highest mandarins, at the cry of the "chief praise leader," went into the temple, some entering by the right and returning by the left and the others *vice versâ* and this for five times. Each was led by a "praise leader" who directed the worshipper in all he was to do, they doing the talking and the mandarins keeping silent. This for the literary officials; the poor general and his staff of lieutenants might bow, but their martial feet could not disgrace the sacred courts of learning.

Led before the shrine, the Governor, the "Sacrificial Lord" or "True Officer" in behalf of the twenty-one millions of the province, offered sacrifice to Confucius. At the call of the "Praise Leader," "Worship," he knelt; "Prostrate the head," he bowed; "Mount the incense," he raised his hands; "Rise," he stood; "Return to your place," he followed back to his tent. The first time he entered the hall three sticks of lighted incense were passed by one attendant to the other before him as he knelt and raised his hands. The second time, the fruits and eatables were similarly offered. The third, libations of wine in the sacrificial cups were thus handed and then placed before the tablet. At the fourth, the rolls of white silk with the official stamp upon them were passed in long boxes and laid upon the shrine. The whole service was intoned, the Musical Professor by a word directing his attendants in every sound of the instruments and tap of the bells, which were arranged in perfect order. The music was soft and sweet, and as the devout chant of the prayers was mingled with the gentle notes of the guitar the effect was very solemn indeed. The dancers or posture-makers thirty-six in number, thoroughly trained, with long feathers in their hands, went through the 92 motions prescribed in the book of ceremonies. After each return from the temple at the call of the "Chief Praise Leader" the two companies of mandarins would make nine or twelve devout prostrations, adoring the Literary Prince of ages past and to come, by whose kind aid they had risen to posts both honourable and lucrative.

To Confucius they pray. First the invocation when they invite the presence of his divine spirit, "O! Confucius, how great art thou, first in prescience, first in knowledge, the peer of Heaven and earth, the teacher of ten thousand generations; the appearance of the unicorn foretold thy good fortune; with the harmony of music (we invite thee), the sun and moon so bright, and Heaven and earth clear and still." Afterwards the "Sacrificial Lord" takes his position in the centre of the hall and the "prayer of blessing," corresponding to the "long prayer" of the kirk, is read. It is inscribed on a large square wooden tablet and begins "In the 16th year of Kwangchi, the 2nd moon and seventh day, to the Most Holy, the First Teacher, Confucius," and continues in the prescribed form. During the several entrances of the Governor three prayers are offered, and again a solemn address when the sacrificial vessels are removed. At the close, his divine spirit, which is supposed to be omnipresent as far as China is concerned, is requested to return to its invisible and unknown, resting place, the wording of this benediction being as vague as the Chinese language is capable of expressing uncertainty.

Animal sacrifices are not often seen in this era of the world's history. Whether the fathers of the nation, going back to near the Noachian period, were originally monotheistic, we will not now inquire, but it seems that the stream of theology, so pure and crystal as it flowed from the foot of Ararat, has been diverted into the channels of literature, and the religious effects is as disastrous as the overflow of the muddy waters of the Yellow River. At the spring and autumn sacrifices one bull, a flock of twenty-two sheep, and a herd of twenty-two swine are driven to each temple. There is one temple for each department and one for each county, or about 1,500 in all, making the total sum of animals slain each spring and fall about 67 500, or annually 135,000 offered to Confucius. There are 135 offered in Soochow at each sacrifice. The money paid for these, for the silk which is burned at the close, and for the two feasts to all the attendants, is a drain on the national exchequer. The ritual collects the ancient emblems of religion in the period of the "Spring and Autumn" and they are practised now in the worship of China's great sage. No one can witness the scene without being impressed how deep the roots of these venerable cults have penetrated into the national heart. As the Confucian law "can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect," there remains but to tell of the one perfect sacrifice which was "once offered" and after which the shedding of the blood of bulls and lambs was to cease forever.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

JAPANESE AND CHINESE, FROM A JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Kishida Ginko, a gentleman largely interested in the export trade to China, spoke at the meeting of the Tokyo Economical Society on the 6th ultimo. His speech was of considerable length, but the following summary, translated from the columns of the *Choya Shimbun*, seems to give the gist:—"*I have no materials for a* speech such as this Society might expect, so with your permission I will redeem my promise of an address by telling you something about China. Japan's foreign trade has been largely developed of late years, and her commerce with China, having attained considerable dimensions, attracts the attention of numerous merchants. Much as the country is to be congratulated on this, the plain truth is that our people make little profit in their dealings with China, and some find it a losing business. My firm also is engaged in commerce with China, but we deal in a special article, medicine, and though our gains are not large, we do not make losses. Of course no general inferences can be drawn from a particular trade like ours, but there is one fact equally true for all engaged in commerce with the neighbouring empire, namely, that success is hopeless unless they study the character of the Chinese and the practical conditions of the problem. Recently a certain Mr. Arai Sei took great pains to establish a commercial school to give special training for the Chinese trade, and I make no doubt that the work will prove very useful. But I want to tell you what our own experience has taught us about the Chinese, experience garnered from ten years of continuous commerce with China, and from a more or less interrupted study dating three times as far back. Is it not a curious thing that whereas the Chinese find their profit in importing the produce of their country into Japan and selling it there, we Japanese find it comparatively profitless to carry our manufactures to China? Several causes contribute to this state of affairs. In the first place, the Chinese trader shrinks from no kind of labour. He will act as a salesman, a clerk, a servant, or in any capacity, however well off he may be. But the Japanese merchant, even before he becomes wealthy, engages clerks, servants, and so forth, and treats himself to fine clothes and delicate viands. In this respect the Chinaman easily carries off the palm. Among Chinese merchants those of Canton are skilled above all others in the ways of trade. The Cantonese chiefly are they who go to America, Australia, Singapore, and so forth in search of fortune. In Japan we have several types of Chinese. The Chinese settlement in Nagasaki is mainly peopled by folks from Foochow. Kobe owes its Chinese residents to Ningpo, for the most part, and the Yokohama Chinese are from Canton. All three classes have their specialties. The Cantonese excel in petty transactions of retail; the Ningpo folks in wholesale business, and the men of Foochow occupy a middle place between the two. The adroitness and shrewdness of the Canton trader are wonderful. He occupies a leading place in the business of commerce, not in foreign ports only, but in the marts of China also. His qualities enable him to get the better of his neighbour so thoroughly that he is hated everywhere. The Canton Chinaman often observes that the Japanese go abroad because they have money, whereas the Chinese go abroad because they have not. Your Japanese travels to scatter his coin, while your Chinaman travels to pick it up. It is a light saying which enshrines a deep meaning. When the Cantonese, after years of hard labour in a foreign land, has succeeded in amassing two or three hundred dollars, he comes home and begins to trade as an independent merchant with a capital of his own. Fortune follows the exercise of such industry and economy. Of the Japanese merchant a different story must be told, and until he changes radically, the Chinaman will go ahead of him. He need not become as cunning or as avaricious as the Cantonese. But at least he should aim at acquiring and exercising the qualities of the man of Foochow."

FOOCHOW.

1st March, 1890.

Cash exchange during the week has been 10 5 per dollar.

It is currently reported that a well-known firm is about to run a line of steamers between this and the Northern ports in opposition to the Indo-China and China Merchants Steamship Companies. If such be the case, we venture to say that some reduction in the rates of freight and passage will no doubt be made.

Figures may be delusive: but, in the present decline of the consumption of China tea at home, it appears important that if statistics are published at all, they should somewhat approach accuracy. The following are taken from the Chamber of Commerce final Market Report for the tea season just closed; and show so much discrepancy between the weight of settlements reported, and the actual export of the article, that the Committee will have to adopt some more correct plan in the coming season. Congou settlements are given as 10,412 chests, 762,176 half-chests and 146,000 boxes; therefore 115 lbs. for a chest, is a fair estimate: and as will be observed without Brick Tea, the total Exports amount to 61,707,780 lbs. while the reported settlements amount to only 58,495,478.

Settlements.		*lbs. each.*	
Congou	426,834	*a* 115	49,050,910
Souchong	51,967	*a* 100	5,196,700
Oolong	75,000	*a* 45	3,375,000
F. Pekoe	3,093	*a* 56	185,203
Sctd. Teas	34,383	*a* 20	687,660
			58,495,487

Export.	
To London and Continent	28,236,698
Australia	21,028,900
America	4,264,918
South Africa	1,645,622
Coastwise Southward	3,884,072
Customs	59,060,210
Coastwise Northward	2,647,570
Customs	61,707,780
Brick Tea.....Northward	3,442,559
Customs	65,150,339

—*Echo.*

TIENTSIN.

The river is stated to be in good order and navigable to steamers trading here. Preparations are being made for their arrival, the lightship being ordered to come out of dock next week. It is rumoured that the *Peiping* left Shanghai yesterday morning for Tientsin.

Last week we noted the arrival of the vanguard of the wild geese; now the broad marshes near Tientsin are alive with them. They are difficult of approach, however, in this open country, and are tantalising game for the sportsman.

The annual meeting of Land-renters in the British Concession took place on the 21st February, when the accounts for 1889 and estimates for 1890 were passed, and a new Council elected, consisting of Messrs. Ed. Cousins, A. D. Startseff, G. Detring, W. W. Dickinson, and W. H. Forbes. The provisional appointment of Mr. A. W. H. Bellingham, as Secretary and Surveyor, was confirmed, and the Council were authorised to make two loans, for 15 years at 7 per cent. interest, for Tls. 15,000 each, the one to be applied to the expenditure on the Town Hall, and the other in the reclamation of the property of the Council lying outside the limits of the Settlement.

Our comments on the shooting accident aroused much excitement among the Chekiang notables in Tientsin, who held some indignation meetings on the subject. The result, however, has been satisfactory, as the Wangs have *bestirred themselves to get the disagreeable* business settled, and the Haikuan Taotai having taking action, the matter has been at last brought to an amicable adjustment with the family of the deceased. The movements of the officials were much accelerated during the past week by the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel turning the tables on them. The corpse has been kept in the hotel in an open coffin by the relatives for the express purpose of extortion; and as the proprietor lost his business through this persecution the Chinese naturally thought they had a very powerful weapon. They were completely taken aback, however, when he shut the house and handed the keys to H.B.M. Consul, holding the Chinese Government liable for all his loss. Whatever faults the Chinese may have they are usually good paymasters, under pressure, and the prospect of having a heavy bill presented to them for compensation for the ruin of the Cosmopolitan Hotel was not one which the Taotais cared to face, as it is on their shoulders the burden will fall.—*Chinese Times.*

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, at ... Pedder's Hill, ... Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2486. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,600,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.	S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MCEWEN.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.	L. PORSNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.	D. R. SASSOON, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on LONDON, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1890. [8

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
10] HONGKONG BRANCH,

DEAKIN BROS. & CO.,

ART CURIOS.

YOKOHAMA.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [400

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [387

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK, with thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING. Salary:—$50 per month.
Apply by letter to
H.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 10th March 1890. [396

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 16th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1890. [394

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE CURIOS, PORCELAIN, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 15th March, 1890, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street.
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, ETC.,
Just arrived from Pekin, and comprising:—
FIVE COLOURED JARS, VASES, PLATES, Etc., of the MING DYNASTY and REIGNS of KANGHI, KIENLUNG, TACHING, Etc.
OLD BLUE JARS, VASES, PLATES, BASINS of same REIGNS, OLD BLUE HAWTHORN IMPERIAL 5-CLAW DRAGON PORCELAIN, SANG DE BŒUF, Etc.
OLD PEKIN BRONZES, CARVINGS, ENAMELS, JADE ORNAMENTS
and
A quantity of OTHER CURIOS.
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [399

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months)—may be secured by a payment at the rate of:—

£7	7	6	per quarter if commenced at age (n. b.)	20
£8	14	2		25
£10	11	2		30
£13	4	10		35
£17	15	8		40
£27	12	6		45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured. For instance a man who had assured at 45, after five years payments would be entitled to a Paid-up Policy for £500 free of future payments as explained in Prospectus.

Note—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

810—2]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [25

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000,

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. 7

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO ..... $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.	LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.	

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., take at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1097

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A NEW consignment of Collard & Collard New Model Pianos, Broadwood's and Monington and Westons for sale on easy terms.

Also can offer a few very good second hand Pianos from $150 upwards, all sound, and with iron frames.

Banjos, Symphoniums, Flutes and other Musical Instruments.
New English Etchings.
New French Engravings.
New Oleographs.
New Oil Paintings.
New Framed Pictures.
Nickel Silver Salvers, a really good useful Article, 75 cents each.
New Consignment of Tennis Bats and Balls.
Gent's Russia Leather and Calf Shoes.
" Dancing Pumps.
" Patent Leather Shoes.
Christmas No. of Truth and Punch.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong 19th February, 1890 [156

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

Ulsters & Inverness CAPES.	Ladies' HABITS.	BOOTS and SHOES.
Chesterfield & Covert COATS.	" JACKETS.	Gent's DRESS SHIRTS.
Cheviot & Saxony SUITINGS.	" ULSTERS.	" UNDERCLOTHING.
STYLISH TROUSERINGS.	New FELT HATS (latest styles)	Travelling RUGS & MAUDS
RACING COLORS.	DRAB SHELL HATS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
RIDING BREECHES.	Single & Double TERAI HATS	PORTMANTEAUS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890 [139

KHOOSH BITTERS.

ESTD. 1864.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1890 [37

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN."
A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
HOUSEHOLD BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

HAIR BROOMS,
BRISTLE BROOMS,
CARPET BROOMS,
BANISTER BRUSHES,
SHOE BRUSHES,
STOVE BRUSHES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890. [6

FOR SALE.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, GLOVES, &c.
TENNIS, BATS, BALLS, NETS, POLES, SHOES, TAPE COURTS,
BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS.
BILLIARD CUES, BALLS, POCKETS, RESTS, SPOTS, &c.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES.
QUOITS, SINGLE STICKS, FOILS, BOXING GLOVES,
DUMB BELLS, FOOTBALLS, BOWLS.
RUNNING SHOES and DRAWERS.
CHEAP HACK SADDLES & SADDLERY of all kinds.
PLAYING CARDS, GAME MARKERS, DRAUGHTS, REVERSI, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, DICE, and a great variety of Games.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [23

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CALL the attention of Homeward Bound Passengers to their newly imported stock of English-made P. & O. and Ordinary

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

TIN and LEATHER DESPATCH CASES,
TOURIST CASES, WRITING CASES, BLOTTING PADS,
CASH BOXES with BRAMAH and PATENT LOCKS,
TRAVELLING and SAFETY INKSTANDS,
QUACKENBASH'S NICKEL SPRING,
GUNS with DARTS, TARGETS and SLUGS; an endless Source of Amusement on board ship,
AMERICAN SQUEEZERS,
ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS,
POKER CHIPS, WHIST MARKERS,

SWEET CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT and VIRGINIA BRIGHT CIGARETTES, ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS of ENGLISH and AMERICAN TOBACCOS, CHOICE MANILA CIGARS, PIPES, POUCHES, &c.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th March 1890 [7

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS,

PAYMENT OF 7TH AND FINAL DIVIDEND.

A 7TH DIVIDEND of 5 per cent on all Claims against the Hongkong Branch of THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery, will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 10th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their Claims, in order that the payment of the 7th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

H. A. HERBERT,
Agent for the Official Liquidator
Oriental Bank Corporation
in Liquidation.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1890. [373

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.

Hongkong 24th June 1881. [738

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... $5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [53

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(Established A.D. 1841).

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
ANALYTICAL,
FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.
PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.
SEEDSMEN.
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Manufacturers of
AERATED WATERS
By Steam Machinery.
CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

IN submitting an abridged Synopsis of a few of the chief lines of goods included in our business, we beg to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus give us an advantage which enables us to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

☞ *We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with, local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.*

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY *are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.*

Analysis of all kinds.—We are in a position to well attend to the interests of our Clients.

FAMILY AND DOMESTIC MEDICINES.
AND OTHER GOODS AND APPLIANCES
KEPT IN STOCK.

NURSERY AND INVALIDS' REQUISITES.

Infants' Feeding Bottles, Ditto Brushes and Teats, Food Warmers, Lamps, and Nightlights.
Invalids' Feeding Cups, and Tubes.
Breast Relievers, Nipple Shields, Violet Powder, Puff Boxes, and Puffs.
Infants' Food of all kinds.
BRAND'S Essence of Beef, Mutton, Chicken, Veal, &c.
LIEBIG'S Extract of Beef.
VALENTINE'S Meat Juice.
Condensed Milk, Corn Flour, Bermuda Arrowroot, Russian Isinglass, Prepared Groats, Genuine Mustard, &c.

MEDICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, &c.

Cholera Belts, Metal and Earthenware Bed Pans, Disinfectants and Medicated Toilet Papers, Fumigating Pastilles, Vaporizers, &c., &c.,
SOUTHALL'S Sanitary Towels for Ladies' use.
Ear and Enema Syringes, Bougies, Catheters, Pessaries, Trusses, Elastic Silk Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Wristlets, and Bandages of all kinds.
Urinals, Male or Female, in Glass, Earthenware, and India Rubber.
Water-proof Sheeting.
Ice Bags for Head and Spine.
Bronchitis Kettles, Hot Water Bottles.
Chest and Lung Protectors.
Adhesive Plaster, Court Ditto.
Corn and Bunion Plasters.
Lint, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue.
Japanese Hot Boxes, Air Cushions.
Mustard Leaves, Spongio Piline.
Linseed Meal for Poultices, Poultice Bags, &c., &c.
Minimum Measures, Medicine Glasses and Spoons, Champagne and Soda Water Taps, Seltzogenes, &c.
Eye Baths, Droppers and Douches, Throat Sprays, Inhalers and Insufflators, Stethoscopes, Hypodermic Syringes.

THERMOMETERS, &c.

Chemical, Clinical, and Bath Thermometers.
SIKE'S Minimum and Maximum Thermometers, Alcoholometers, Barometers, Galvanometers, Hydrometers, Lactometers, Urinometers, Specific Gravity Bottles, Flasks, Test Tubes, Test Papers, &c., &c.

SUN SPECTACLES AND GOGGLES with Blue, Green, and Smoked Glasses, Eye Preservers and Shades of all kinds.

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Ear Cornets and Trumpets, Conversation Tubes, Corn Knives and Rubbers, Camel Hair Pencils, Ligature Catgut, Silver Wire, Practitioners' Knives and Scissors, Pocket Dressing Cases and Instruments, Probangs, Respirators, Dispensing Scales and Weights.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

Medicine Chests for family and travellers' use.
Ships' Medicine Chests fitted in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trade.
Medicine Chests refitted complete at a few hours' notice.
Medicine Chest Guides containing a list of useful Domestic Medicines with their Properties and Doses.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

Magneto-Electric Machines for the Cure of Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.
Electric Hair Brushes for preventing baldness.
Electropathic Belts for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c.
Electric Bells, Batteries, Pushes, Indicators, Wire, and appliances generally.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

We always have on hand a varied assortment of those kinds in most general demand.

VACCINE.

We import regular supplies of Pure Fresh Calf Lymph by every Mail from England.
Vaccine Lancets, and Vaccination Shields.

WATER FILTERS.

SILICATED CARBON FILTER Co.'s
AND
MAWSON & SWAN'S (Patent).
In Glass and Terra Cotta for Table use.
Earthenware for ordinary Domestic Purposes.
Pocket Filters for Travellers.

Intimations.

TOILET REQUISITES.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS', "SHEFFIELD" Razors, Scissors, and Penknives.
Razor Strops, Paste, and Paper
Ear, Tooth, and Nail Picks and Trimmers.
Hand Mirrors. Toilet Sets.
Glove, and Patent Drying Bottles.
Dressing Combs.
Hair, Tooth, Nail, Bath and Shaving Brushes in great variety.
Cosmetiques, Hair Lotions and Pomades.
Tooth Pastes, Powders and Soaps.
Turco-Bath Gloves, and Straps, Loofahs.
Fine Turkey Cup and Honey Comb.
Bath and Toilet Sponges of all sizes.
Fine English Cut-glass Toilet Bottles and Perfume Spray Diffusers. An Elegant Assortment of various designs.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

English, French, and American.
A large selection of all kinds kept in stock to choose from.

SOAPS.

Family, Toilet, Medicated, and Transparent.
In addition to those of our own make, all of which we can confidently recommend, we keep a large and varied assortment of the following well-known makes, viz:—
Atkinson's, Calvert's, Colgate's, Hendrie's, Lubin's, Pears' &c., &c.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

European and American Patent Medicines, Specialities, and Proprietary Remedies imported direct from the Original Makers or their appointed Agents.
Special Agents for Burroughs, Welcome & Co.'s New and Popular Remedies.
Kepler's Extract of Malt—Ditto with Cod Liver Oil. Wyeth's Tabloids—and Preparations of all kinds.
Fairchild's Digestive Peptonoid, Zymine, &c., &c.
SOLE AGENTS for Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

MINERAL WATERS OF ALL KINDS.

Apollinaris, Carlsbad, Œsculap, Friedrichshall, Hunyadi Janos, Pullna, Vals, Vichy, &c.
We import direct shipments of all the above regularly at short intervals.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Photograpic Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, including Cameras, Lenses, Baths, Trays, Lamps, Mounts, &c.
Our Cameras and Lenses are of Exceptional quality, specially made for use in tropical climates and fitted with all the latest improvements.
CHEAP SETS OF APPARATUS FOR AMATEURS AND TRAVELLERS. Three sizes, viz.: ¼, ½, and whole plate. Complete in strong Wood Cabinets.
PHOTO CHEMICALS AND SUNDRIES of all kinds at Moderate Prices.
Albumenized and Sensitized Papers.
Thomas' Collodion and Iodizer.
DRY PLATES.—Thomas', Ilford, and Wrattan & Wainwright's kept in Stock.
Price list of Photo. goods supplied gratis and post free on application.

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We import the newest and best varieties obtainable every season direct from the best growers in England, France, and Germany.
Full Catalogue and price list (with "Hints for Gardening") to be had on application.

AERATED WATERS.

Our Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.
The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.
FOR COAST PORTS—Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages & Empties when received in good order.
Analytical Reports and full particulars to be had on application.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

We invite attention to our fine old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.
Price list to be had on application.

MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

A carefully-selected and well-matured stock, of most of the best makes and our own special brands always on hand.
We can deliver boxes of 500 or more to any address in England, duty and all expenses paid.

CIGARETTES.

We import direct shipments of the following favourite Brands regularly at short intervals—
Sweet Caporal, Richmond Gem, and Old Judge

TOBACCO.

IN TINS AND PACKETS.
Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pouches, Cigarette Machines and a varied assortment of Smokers' Requisites.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight or postage paid.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.
Addressed Envelopes, Order Forms, and Aerated Water Counterfoils supplied free on application.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escolta, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1890. [184

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS.

AGENTS FOR

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.'s,

SPECIALTIES.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

A non-secret preparation of the now universally used Cascara Sagrada.

In those cases of constipation and indigestion where Cascara is indicated, this cordial can be used with confidence; it is pleasantly flavoured and combined with aromatics that prevent griping, and cover the objectionable bitter taste which is the one great objection to the use of this medicine.

Sold in original flasks at $1.25.

CONCENTRATED DISTILLED EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL.

This preparation, sold under various fancy names, has gained the position of a household remedy for wounds, bruises, inflammation, &c.

In the treatment of piles it often alone suffices to effect a cure, but its most important use will be in the treatment of traumatic injuries, including sprains, bruises, excoriations, cuts, burns, contused and lacerated wounds, as well as corns, bunions, chapped lips, fissured nipples, ulcers, the bites or stings of insects, &c.

P. D. & Co.'s preparation is equal to any of the brands sold under proprietary names and is about one third the price.

In pint bottles at cents 75.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [52

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

wherever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock :—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to *The Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all *Subscriptions are payable in advance.*

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st instant, at Koolungsu, Amoy, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain of Hongkong, JOHN REGINALD, son of the Rev. J. T. Harding, Vicar of Rockfield, Monmouthshire, to ELIZABETH MARGARET, daughter of Captain Saunders, of Foochow.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890.

FOR some years past we have from time to time directed the attention of the Hongkong Government to the pernicious gambling which is permitted to go on unchecked in the Chinese villages of Sam-sui-po and Kowloon, which are situated on the borders of British territory. It is almost needless to say that the fear of raising an international question with its attendant difficulties has hitherto prevented the Executive Council of this colony from taking any active steps to put a stop to a very fruitful source of serious crime in our midst. With a few rare exceptions Hongkong Government officials are quite contented to draw their liberal salaries and allowances for supervising in a more or less perfunctory fashion the routine work of their respective offices, without troubling themselves as to the real interests of the public, from whom they receive their generally easily-earned wages. And we do not hesitate to assert that our public interests have been most prejudicially affected by the existence of the low-class gambling hells in the places above named being ignored, nay, almost recognised, by the Hongkong Government. It used to be a common custom, and we have no doubt that it is the same at the present time, for crowds of a certain section of the community, including women and even children, to go over in steam-launches to Sam-sui-po and pass their Sunday afternoons in filthy Chinese dens gambling at *pob-chi* and *fan-tan*, teaching a new generation the very worst forms of vice. And it is notorious—too notorious, alas—that the wretched agglomeration of Chinese hovels known as Kowloon city is the favorite *rendezvous* of a considerable number of the British and foreign community, persons occupying prominent positions in the colony. The laws of China expressly prohibit gambling of every description, and so severe are the penalties against keepers of *fan-tan* and *poo-chi* rookeries that even in the huge city of Canton, where official bribery is the most prominent feature in mandarinic government, these popular games have to be played strictly under the rose, and as a matter of fact, the recognised centre and only legalised home of *fan-tan* in South China is in the Holy City of Macao, licensed under the seal of His Most Christian Majesty, the King of Portugal and Algarves. At Sam-sui-po and Kowloon the gambling is carried on without interference from the authorities, simply because the petty mandarins in charge of these places are bribed by the keepers of the gaming houses to ignore what daily goes on to a far greater extent than is generally believed. Steam-launches run frequently from here to Kowloon and Sam-sui-po, not only during the day but also late at night, and a considerable portion of the passengers are bound on the same mission—"to buck the tiger," as *fan-tan* has been suggestively named. The Hongkong police do not hesitate to say that a large proportion of the Chinese visitors are shroffs, office "boys," and domestic servants in European employ in this colony. Is it any wonder, therefore, that petty pilfering is rather the rule than the exception in almost every office and every house in Hongkong? The European worshippers at the shrine of St. Fantan are of many nations and of various positions in social life, and it is indeed a matter of great surprise that persons of position, education, and refinement can so lower themselves as to become regular *habitués* of such unclean dens of infamy and vice, the associates of evil-smelling coolies, the patrons of the least interesting and most degrading form of gambling known on the face of the globe.

We do not advocate making people moral by Act of Parliament or local Ordinance, but rather the contrary, as in our opinion the Gambling Acts are a blot on the English statute book, and rather tend to encourage than to suppress the alleged vicious practices they are supposed to put down. But so long as these enactments form a portion of our local code their effect ought not to be practically a dead letter. It is, of course, notorious that gambling of almost every description prevails extensively in all circles throughout the colony, and probably the worst form of all, at least so far as the public interests are concerned, is the wholesale wagering in "differences" on share transactions, so many cases of which have so frequently of late occupied the time and attention of the Supreme Court, and which, nothwithstanding a local judicial opinion to the contrary, are clearly not legal contracts, but mere gaming wagers and therefore void under the statute, as laid down by Chief Justice JERVIS in *Grizewood v. Blane*—a ruling that was upheld by the Full Court. However, we are at present dealing particularly with the gaming at Sam-sui-po and Kowloon, the existence of which is a dangerous nuisance that loudly calls for suppression, and on another occasion we can return to the share-gambling scandals which for months past have disgraced the colony. We would suggest to His Excellency the Administrator that he should order an inquiry to be made into the various matters above alluded to, and if he finds that our statements are substantially accurate, diplomatic measures ought to be adopted to put down a growing evil. As already stated, *poo-chi* and *fan-tan* are serious offences under Chinese law, and they are illicitly carried on through the protection of bribed officials. A courteously worded despatch to the Viceroy of Canton would very probably effect the desired end, and this simple expedient might advantageously be tried before resorting to diplomatic measures with the high authorities at Peking.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*).

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3rd.

The resignation of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, in consequence of a disagreement with the President of Council, caused questions to be asked in the Chamber. A vote of confidence in the Government was ultimately passed by a majority of 49.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE meeting of the Literary Society which was to be held to-morrow night has been postponed to Wednesday next.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, among the pirates who infest Tonquin are some half-dozen Japanese, one of whom has risen to the rank of a pirate captain.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE party who was caught diffusing copper ten-cent pieces at the rate of fourteen to the dollar met with retribution in the shape of a six months' sentence, at the Police Court this morning.

THE annual St. Patrick's dance, we are courteously reminded by the President of the Committee, will be held in the City Hall on Monday next, the 17th inst., commencing at 9 p.m.

SOME large transactions in the scrip of the Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have been reported to-day, but we were unable to obtain reliable particulars. The "boom" in these shares is attributed to favorable telegraphic reports received from the mine.

IN Italy there are several newspapers conducted by women, including *La Donna* (Bologna), *Mammola* (Florence), edited by the authoress Signora Miraglia, *Pro Patria Nostra*, edited by Signora Giuseppina Martinuzzi; and *La Missione della Donna*, edited by Signora Olimpia Sacatti Mencato.

THE Artillery Volunteers are being invited by the military authorities to co-operate in a big-gun display in honor of the Duke of Connaught. But they are not "freezing on" to the idea. We understand that the Fleet will go through a series of evolutions when the visitors arrive. The *Fame* will be on hand to tow any "cripple" into harbour after the display.

WE are informed by a gentleman from the Peak district that about a quarter to nine this morning a storm of hail suddenly broke over the Tramway station, lasting about three minutes. The stones were phenomenally large, averaging about an inch across, by three-eighths thick. It was a sight, our informant assured us, that he would not have believed if he had not witnessed it.

MANAGER—I see our new piece is called the greatest play seen for years. Treasurer—Yes, sir. The papers are unanimous. Manager—Have you raised the leading man's salary? Treasurer—Yes, sir. He now gets $800 a week. Manager—And ordered new printing? Treasurer—Yes, sir; $25,000 worth of it. Manager—And paid for the scenery? Treasurer—Yes, sir; $7,500. Manager—Anything left? Treasurer—Yes. About 7 cents. Manager—All right. Deduct 2 cents for postage and send the balance to the author.

THE expensive yearly festivity at the Canton Joss-house or Club, has since last week begun with the usual luxury, says the *Foochow Echo*. This festivity is said to be provided by the foreign hongs compradores, tea boys, godown-men, house boys, and Canton tea hong-men. The subscriptions are collected from each of the above stated corporations in turns, the whole business costing them something over $15,000. and it is based upon the expectation of a prosperous year, but who is to pay for all this now? We believe the tea growers, through the generous help of foreign buyers.

THE China Merchants' Co.'s paddle-wheeler *Kiang-kwan* arrived in harbour this morning from Shanghai, under orders to inaugurate the long-threatened opposition on the Canton river to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and the China Navigation Co. We understand that no date has yet been fixed for the *Kiang-kwan* to commence running, but there will doubtless be some delay in order that the vessel may pass the requisite Government surveys. It is reported that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., as representing the Indo-China S. N. Co., will take a prominent part in the new opposition.

THE following letter from the captor of the Brothers Roque, translated in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, is sufficiently curious to hear reproducing. It is written to the bearer of the ransom of $50,000—M. Briffaud. The brigand says:—"To the ambassador of Ba-ki (Tonquin) vice-general of the third degree. From me, Luo (Luu-ky), chief of the advance-guard and outposts at Mol-nin:—Our army has received, on the 29th January, your letter sent by some agriculturists, together with some provisions for the "gentlemen." In that letter you spoke of the re-purchase of Mr. Roque and his men. We consented, begging them to fix the ransom at $50,000, 50 pieces of Canton crape, 50 pieces of black silk, and twelve watches (ten of copper and two of silver), all to be ready for exchange on the 4th February. Our army and sentinels are all brothers, full of sympathy and unity. The gentlemen agreed to the terms, but asked for a day more, as the difficult and precipitous route might delay you, as well as us. We put all confidence in your envoys, the chiefs of the neighboring villages guaranteeing our safety. We shall first send our representatives to see that our requirements are satisfied on your part, and you also may ascertain if our "friends" are the men you seek. Then the exchange. It is understood that the French soldiers will stay at least one hundred paces in the rear, ten only escorting the ransom and to receive our guests. On both sides let us resolve to be as faithful and just as the Heaven that invisibly protects us, promising and swearing that we will act without reservation according to our agreement. You must guarantee that all the officers commanding military posts shall leave us unmolested for ten days, and that the inhabitants shall not be molested. The brush (pen) cannot say all." In a subsequent letter Luu-ky says that Wing-fat-cheong, the compradore to M. Rcque, was shot whilst attempting to escape with his father. The story is discredited. As stated yesterday, the captives arrived at Haiphong on Saturday last.

AN emergency meeting of Victoria Chapter, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

"WHAT will you name your new paper?" "The *Plugtown Harp of a Thousand Strings with Steam Calliope Interlude and Journalistic Stop Short.*" "Heavens, what a name! Why do you have such a complicated title?" "To avoid damages in libel cases. The attorneys will all blunder in the indictments, and they'll be quashed. See?"

A JAPAN contemporary says:—The editor of the *Nobi Nippo*, a newspaper of Gifu Prefecture, which has been suspended by the authorities for having printed matter calculated to disturb the public peace, has been arrested by the Gifu Correctional Court on a charge of having printed matter disrespectful of the Emperor Jimmu.—"Jimmy" only died about 2,500 years ago!

A STORY comes of the recovery of a picture painted over one thousand years ago (in A.D., 859) by Kanaoka, the father of Japanese pictorial art. It represents a figure about two feet high, every detail being finished with the elaborate care lavished by the old Japanese masters on their choicest works. It has been said by experts that the genuine works of Kanaoka now extant may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and that the whereabouts of each is well known.

AN action at law forms the latest phase of trouble to labour employers, in succession to the strikes amongst the labouring population of Great Britain. A large ship-owning firm in Cardiff has commenced legal proceedings against the London Docks Company for damages on account of the detention of four of their large steamers, consequent on the recent dock labourers' strike, and its prolongation by the course pursued by the Directors of the Company. The question is a critical one, and if decided in favour of the Cardiff firm opens up a splendid harvest for the lawyers, and a rather warm time for Dock Companies and others, where the law may similarly be applicable.

A WRITER in the *Medical Classics* looked through a microscope at a closely shaved face and he reports that the skin resembled a piece of raw beef. "To make the skin perfectly smooth requires," he says, "not only the removal of the hair, but also a portion of the cuticle, and a close shave means the removal of a layer of skin all around. The blood vessels thus exposed are not visible to the eye, but under the microscope each little quivering mouth, holding a minute blood drop, protests against such treatment. The nerve tips are also uncovered and the pores are left unprotected, which makes the skin tender and unhealthy. This sudden exposure of the inner layer of the skin renders a person liable to have colds, hoarseness and sore throat."

THE diamond industry of Amsterdam is at present in a sad plight, owing, it is said, to the dearness of the rough stones. More than 7000 diamond cutters are believed to be idle. So much, at least, was stated without contradiction in a mass meeting of over 1000 workless cutters, held recently at Amsterdam. It is now proposed to start a co-operative diamond-cutting factory, for which a capital of half-a-million guilders is required. If the money cannot be found in Amsterdam, the promoters propose to transport 5000 or 6000 workers to London, and negotiations have already been opened to that effect with the Rothschilds, who would provide the necessary funds for the emigration scheme and the London establishment.

JOAN of Arc is not, it seems, the only military heroine of which the French can boast. The Paris correspondent of a morning contemporary mentions several others. When the Austrians entered France during the wars of the First Republic, two sisters, named Felicie and Theophile Fernig, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen years, put on old uniforms which they found in a cupboard, and arming themselves with fowling-pieces, encouraged by their example the Civic Guards of Valenciennes, who were retreating in disorder, to rally. Thus the town of Valenciennes was recaptured, and the Austrians were driven across the frontier. The sisters were then added to Dumouriez's staff and again distinguished themselves by their bravery at Valmy and Jemappes. Their brilliant services were recognised by the Convention.

IT would doubtless interest the Irish leader, the *Japan Mail* says, to know that the story of his arraignment by Captain O'Shea has been quoted by Japanese writers as a warning to their own countrymen. "We have no accurate information," writes a leading vernacular journal, "as to the details of the Parnell-O'Shea suit, but it seems to be of a nature not lending itself to discussion in polite society. Mr. Parnell has championed the cause of Irish autonomy, and secured the co-operation of Mr. Gladstone, but his policy in this matter is bitterly opposed by the great bulk of his countrymen. Thus he has had to contend with all sorts of difficulties. Last year his fair fame barely escaped smirching in the investigations of the Royal Commission, and now he is again in difficulties as regards the law. It is the fate of great men to encounter troubles, but troubles such as this last that threatens the Irish leader are peculiarly regrettable. A few years ago we had the case of Sir Charles Dilke, and now we have that of Mr. Parnell. Without going into the merits of these cases, we are constrained to admit that the recurrence of such scandals is very unfortunate for England's reputation. On the other hand, it is a natural consequence that as political rivalry between parties becomes keener, the characters and private lives of their members should be exposed to closer scrutiny. Statesmen have to be prepared for this. They must expect not only that political actions will be exposed to criticism, but also that their private conduct will be pried into. The statesman must therefore walk perfectly straight and uprightly in every relation of life. Political dissensions have now been imported into our Japanese society. The epithets applied to high officials by their opponents are of the strongest. They call them wicked subjects, corrupt officers, thieves, sellers of the State, and so forth. Officials, on their side, conscious that there are no grounds for these extravagant denunciations, feel little concern about them. But, as a matter of fact, the private lives of Japanese officials are extremely loose; they even seem to think that laxity of morals is a trait of the political hero. In that domain they do not yet find themselves assailed. But their immunity will not be perpetual. As society advances to a higher plane of moral sensitiveness, and above all as the strife of the general public, agitators will not confine themselves to the discussion of political questions. Every incident of a prominent opponent's life will be held up to applause or execration. Japanese politicians will therefore have to order their private conduct with greater circumspection, unless they are willing to encounter such experiences as have befallen Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Parnell."

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* has the following:—The "Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East," for 1890, published at the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office, being the ninth publication of that work, came to hand by the last P. & O. mail. It is a complete directory of Japan, China, Corea, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Macao, Cochin China, Manila, etc.; it also contains the foreign treaties, ordinances, rules, and regulations in force in the East, sporting statistics, etc., etc. So far as the information referring to Nagasaki is concerned, it is as correct as the constant changes being made will permit, which is more than can be said of its contemporary the "Chronicle and Directory." The whole comprises a book of over 800 pages of useful information."

REFERRING to the present depressed state of the tea trade, the *Foochow Echo* says:—We believe that if the foreign tea merchants will only take the trouble of urgently enquiring why the foreign tea hongs are generally unable to make enough to keep the pot boiling, while their whole crowd of native employés are prospering year by year, we doubt not that the root of the depression will be found. Though a reduction of the present absurdly heavy duty and lekin are absolutely necessary, it will be still of no good if both these duties are not entirely placed in the hands of foreign Customs. Our opinion is that unless the tea growers are free from the enormous squeezes in the country, and the enquiry into the prosperous state of native employés in foreign tea hongs be made, nothing will save the trade from total collapse.

"LOOK," said the railroad official, as he directed the visitor's gaze about the vast depôt, "look at these trains arriving and departing, at this mighty confusion, this constant bustle; look at the thousands of passengers hurrying to and fro, in haste and excitement; look at these mighty locomotives, darting in and out in a way that seems to you wholly aimless; look at these hundreds of cars, changed every minute from one track to another—would you think that under all this seeming chaos lies a definite system, a clear and firmly established scheme of order, a guiding power based on science and experience;" "No," replied the visitor. "No," said the railroad official, "you wouldn't and nobody wouldn't, and there ain't, neither. There's a hand-car on the wrong track up at Shohola, and the whole line is bailed up. Wait till I go and tell that Chicago express conductor that he's taking out the wrong train."

THUS a writer in the Washington *Star*:—"Who are the hardest drinkers of modern times?" "The Russians, undoubtedly. Next come the Germans. It was in Germany that the celebrated 'Bleachers' Club' was organized. The club met every evening and before each member was placed a large vessel filled to the brim with red wine. Of this he drank one-half, replenishing the vessel with white wine, again drinking one-half, again replenishing with white wine, and so on until the liquid in the glass was without a vestige of color. This operation was called 'bleaching,' and so fashionable did it become that 'Bleachers' Clubs' sprang up all over the Fatherland. The natives of the Malay Peninsula have the most cheerful drinking habit known of; they imbibe fiery spirits until one of them gets wrought up to the proper pitch of frenzy and then this merry madman starts off to run amuck and kills every one whom he meets until he himself is killed. Sometimes a whole party of them will go off in this way together, if the occasion be one of especial festivity. Running amuck, by the way, is the favorite Malay manner of committing suicide."

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary. (Mr. W. M. Deane), Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. A. Lister (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. P. Chater, J. J. Keswick, A. P. MacEwen, Ho Kai, (unofficial members) and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NOT "QUITE SUFFICIENT."

His Excellency—With reference to the minutes of the last meeting, now confirmed, I think it only right to state that I have received information from some members of the Reception Committee appointed to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught that the amount the Council was asked to vote—$12,000—will not be quite sufficient to cover the expenses. I am in hopes that these will not exceed the vote by much—possible $2,000 or $3,000—I am not in a position to mention the exact amount—if I knew it I should be disposed to at once move a vote for the additional amount, because it would be only adhering to the principle I have already enunciated, that I do not think public money should be expended until it is voted. Although I regret, for some reasons, that the amount will not be limited to the sum voted, at the same time I can assure you that for the sake of a few hundred dollars this Council—Indeed I may say this Colony—would not wish that any want of loyalty should be shewn to one of her Majesty's sons. I know it is the desire of the Colony to give a fit reception to their Royal Highnesses, and I am sure, should it be necessary to ask for an additional vote, it will be granted. I do not think it would have been altogether straightforward in me to have sanctioned any further expenditure without mentioning this.

RAISING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S PAY.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer laid on the table a recommendation by his Excellency that the sum of $3,000 be added to the salary of the Attorney-General.

His Excellency—Before referring this to the Finance Committee I may mention shortly the circumstances under which this additional vote is asked. During the course of last year certain correspondence took place between the Governor and the Secretary of State, in connection with the salary of the next Attorney General, when a vacancy should occur. On the 25th October the Secretary of State wrote a despatch in which he proposed that the salary of any future Attorney-General should be the same as that given to that officer in the Straits Settlements—$7,800—in lieu of $4,800, which has hitherto been the salary. But in proposing that increase he ordered that the Attorney-General should no longer have a right to private practice, or fees for registration, etc., which should be paid into the Treasury, the average amount during late years being about $725. It is, I think, a very doubtful question whether an Attorney-General should or should not be allowed private practice—there is a good deal to be said on both sides. With private practice he would have more opportunity of picking up local laws than otherwise, and would be brought more in contact with the community, which in my opinion is a good thing for any public officer. On the other hand private practice, if it is large, undoubtedly takes up a considerable portion of his time, and it may be that certain conclusions which it is necessary to arrive at are somewhat delayed when he has to give his time up to private practice. These points have been carefully considered by the Government before deciding as they did. The Secretary of State was of opinion that he could not get a really efficient officer unless he paid at least as much as is paid in the Straits Settlements. Perhaps it is a pity that the Council has not been asked to vote this before, as the Attorney-General is about to arrive in a few days—possibly the end of this week, but as soon as it was brought to my knowledge that the Council had not voted the increased salary I thought it should be at once considered, more particularly as the new Attorney-General has been given to understand that he will receive the higher salary.

The matter was then referred to the Finance Committee.

VOTES.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table recommendations for the vote of $735, for the employment of a nuisance inspector at Kowloon during the ensuing five months, and of $90 for a Chinese teacher for the new headmistress of the Girls' School.—Referred.

THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

His Excellency laid on the table a despatch (which will be published to-morrow) from the Secretary of State, with reference to the proposed increase of the military contribution of the Colony. He said—I may say at once that it will be incumbent on me, without any unnecessary delay, to propose a vote by which the military contribution of this Colony will be increased from £20,000 to £40,000 a year. But it is only fair to the members of this Council, and, indeed, towards the community generally, that time should be given to examine the arguments contained in the despatch, and I shall therefore refrain from proposing the vote until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded to every member of considering—as I am sure they will consider—with every care and impartiality, the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Government to propose the increase. I may state that several copies of the despatch have been sent by the Secretary of State, so that every member will have an opportunity of obtaining one.

THE BOKHARA ROCK REPORT.

The vote to Col. Beaumont was reported by the Finance Committee as being still under consideration.

WHITEWASHING.

The bill for the naturalisation of a Bonham Strand merchant named Lam Leung Sing passed its readings after numerous amendments of spelling.

THE NEW MEMBER INQUIRES.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of a bill to amend section 28 of the Public Health Ordinance. Its effect was to make burial in any of the cemeteries legal, it being apparently an offence previously punishable with a fine of $100. When the Bill was passing its third reading

Dr. Ho Kai inquired if the amendment would remove the cemeteries from the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board? It would be a great pity if it did.

The Acting Colonial Secretary assured him that it would not, owing to the fact that at present the Sanitary Board had no jurisdiction over cemeteries.

Mr. MacEwen had his doubts, and at his suggestion the third reading was deferred.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Chairman stated that the vote to Col. Beaumont was still unsettled, his report not having yet been circulated.

The vote increasing the salary of the Attorney-General was passed without comment.

The $735 for a nuisance Inspector at Kowloon, and of $90 for a Chinese teacher for the headmistress of the Girls' School, were also passed.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the report of the Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1889, for presentation to the members at the annual meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 20th March, 1890, at 3.30 p.m.:—

STATUS AND PRIVILEGES OF MEN-OF-WAR GRANTED TO SUBSIDISED FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS AT BRITISH COLONIAL PORTS.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies having intimated that the Postal Conventions entered into between Great Britain and France and Germany will terminate on 30th April, 1890, the extraordinary privileges granted to Foreign Mail Steamers in British Colonial waters will in consequence also terminate on that date. It is satisfactory to be able to assume that the united action of this and other Chambers, at home and abroad, has been mainly instrumental in bringing about this desired change. (Appendix *A.*)

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

The withdrawal of H.B.M.'s surveying vessel *Rambler* and the consequent interruption to a survey, which had in part been very effectively carried out, has been the subject of somewhat lengthy correspondence between the Chamber and the Naval Authorities. In discussing the question the Committee gave due prominence to the magnitude of the interests involved in the trade with China, and persistently urged the pressing necessity for an early resumption of the survey. These arguments were met with the somewhat unsatisfactory rejoinder "that it is not considered compatible with other Imperial interests that one of Her Majesty's vessels should be permanently stationed on the coast of China." The Committee, however, are pleased to learn that these opinions have, apparently, been subsequently modified, as they have been given to understand that a surveying vessel is already under orders for the China Station. (Appendices *B.* & *C.*)

PINNACLE ROCK FUND.

This fund organised by the Chamber for the purpose of rewarding fishermen and others offering information as to the position of obstructions to navigation along the coast has been augmented by a further subscription of $250, and with the addition of interest now stands at $2 245. The absence of a surveying vessel has prevented its application to the purposes for which it was intended, and for the present the fund remains in abeyance. Though only one pinnacle rock was discovered through information supplied during the latter part of the *Rambler's* stay on the Coast, her Captain, Commander Moore, was confident that such a system of rewards if persevered in would prove very fruitful of good results. The Hydrographic Department at Whitehall specially marked its appreciation of the action of the Chamber by tendering thanks for what had been done. (Appendices *B.* & *C.*)

FEES TO SPECIAL JURORS.

The question of remuneration to Special Jurors has again claimed the attention of the Committee and been the subject of further correspondence with the Government. The proposal of a daily fee of $10, in cases prolonged beyond one day, was advanced rather with the idea that it might

under certain circumstances tend to deter litigants from claiming the services of Special Jurors in unimportant cases, than that it would in all instances be an adequate remuneration to Special Jurors. His Excellency the Governor when replying to the Chamber regretted his inability to meet their views in regard to fees, but stated that he had given instructions for the preparation of an amending Ordinance to the effect that no Special Jury is to be summoned unless the Judge is satisfied the case will probably present such difficulties as to render a Special Jury desirable. (Appendix *D.*)

NON-FULFILMENT OF CONTRACTS.

With the view of, if possible, finding some remedy for the present unsatisfactory position of the Import trade as regards contracts, the Chamber was induced to issue to Importers the annexed circular. The existence of the evil complained of was freely admitted, but the circular evoked little or no response from Importers, nor were any remedies suggested. Under these circumstances the Chamber has not moved further in the matter. (Appendix *E*)

STORM-WARNINGS.

The desirability of the earliest publication of all available information regarding the probable course of typhoons forming in this neighbourhood, or at greater distances, was brought to the notice of the Government. The suggestion was very favourably entertained by His Excellency the Governor, and the Chamber informed that he was about taking steps to give due publicity to all obtainable information. The working of the Observatory in all its branches has since been referred to a Special Commission, at whose hands storm-warnings will no doubt receive full consideration. (Appendix *F.*)

REVISION OF THE CHINESE EMIGRATION ACT.

Papers drawn up by a Special Commission containing suggestions as to the revision of the Chinese Emigration Act were laid before the Chamber for the consideration of the Committee. The Committee suggested the establishment of an Emigration Department distinct from the Harbour Master's Office, and a somewhat less complicated system of supervising the shipment of emigrants, pointing out that, in their opinion, if hampered with vexatious conditions the traffic would be driven into other channels, to the detriment of the trade of Hongkong. (Appendix *G*)

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited the assistance of merchants and others to take voluntary action for the purpose of stopping unnecessary labour in the harbour on Sundays. The subject has already been brought to the notice of the Chamber, but the same difficulty is still experienced by the Committee in suggesting any scheme admitting of general and equitable application calculated to bring about the ends aimed at. (Appendix *H.*)

DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

The question of telegraphic communication with Singapore has again been submitted to the Chamber, and though the suggested connecting of a cable with British North Borneo has somewhat changed the aspect of aspect of affairs the Committee saw no reason to alter the opinions already expressed, which deprecated any appropriation of Colonial funds in support of a project the expense of which they considered ought to devolve on the Imperial Government. (Appendix *I.*)

CAPTAIN'S LIEN FOR DISBURSEMENTS IN PRIORITY TO MORTGAGEES.

A case involving the above question was brought to the notice of this Chamber by the London Chamber. The case, which is interesting in its progressive stages, was that of the steamship *Sara*, tried before Mr. Justice Butt, who held that the Master had a maritime lien on the vessel in priority to the mortgagees, and gave judgment in his favour. Mr. Justice Butt's decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal, but when the case was afterwards carried to the House of Lords the judgment of the Court of Appeal was reversed. The difficulties certain to have arisen through this decision have subsequently been obviated by the passing of an Act on 26th August, 1889, to amend the Shipping Act of 1854. The amending Act confers upon the Master a maritime lien for disbursements properly made by him. (Appendix *J.*)

OPIUM SMUGGLING ON BOARD THE RIVER STEAMERS TO CANTON.

The representatives of the two Steamer Companies have addressed the Chamber on the above subject, and the difficulties which more particularly these two Companies labour under, owing to the abuses which have arisen out of the working of the Opium Ordinance, are fully explained in the annexed correspondence, and reports of trials. The facilities for smuggling it gives to those for whose benefit the Ordinance was originally framed, and the evils likely to arise from the unconditional return of all confiscated Opium to the Farmer, are also referred to. The almost unrestricted power of search which the Ordinance confers admits of general application, and, carried out as it often is in an arbitrary manner by persons ill-fitted to be entrusted with such powers, is becoming a menace to the integrity of Hongkong as a perfectly free port. An amending Ordinance is in course of preparation which will doubtless deal with these vexed questions. (Appendix *K.*)

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

The matter of Postal charges has again had the attention of the Committee and has formed the subject of further correspondence with the London and other Chambers. The reduction of rates to the East and elsewhere finds a persistently warm advocate in Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who when recently in Hongkong, referred to his intention of continuing the agitation on the re-opening of Parliament. (Appendix *L.*)

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION

Was inaugurated in London this year, having for its primary objects the advancement of commercial interests in China, Hongkong and Japan, and as stated in the "Objects, Rules and Regulations," to represent, express, and give effect to the opinions of the British mercantile community in their political and commercial relations with the Chinese and Japanese, to promote and protect the trade, commerce, shipping, and manufactures of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies with and in, China, Hongkong, and Japan. The Committee are hopeful that the Association will become in the future a valuable coadjutor, increasing as it will the opportunities of unity in action, in agitating questions affecting trade relations between Great Britain and the East. (Appendix *M*)

LIGHT ON THE GAP ROCK.

In reply to the question put by the Honourable A. P. MacEwen, the Chamber's representative in Council, on 13th February last, "What progress is being made with the Gap Rock Lighthouse?" the Honourable S. Brown, Surveyor General, stated:—"the preparation for the material for the tower and Light-keeper's house is progressing satisfactorily. All arrangements have been completed (including the preparation of the necessary plant, &c.) for commencing and pushing on the work at the Gap Rock as soon as the weather permits." The question of a Light-house Board was also advanced, and in reference to which His Excellency the Governor remarked:—"The matter has come upon me too suddenly, and I have therefore not considered it sufficiently as yet. The gentleman who proposed it, I don't think I need have any hesitation in saying is Mr. MacEwen, and he will hardly expect me to give a final opinion on it now. Suffice it to say I have no *a priori* objection to it. I conceive its first object is to see that Light-house money is devoted to light-houses."

LICENSING SHARE BROKERS.

The granting of Licences to Brokers is suggested in the annexed letter from the Colonial Secretary, and the opinion of the Chamber asked as to the advisability of such a course. The Committee are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable, but do not suggest any Government control over share transactions, as they consider that legislative measure could not be made applicable to the many ramifications of general share business. Though tentative efforts towards organisation have, apparently, been so far unsuccessful, the difficulty will probably be solved by the Brokers becoming a law unto themselves and framing regulations on lines similar to those in force on the London Stock Exchange. (Appendix *N.*)

ALLEGED CONTEMPLATED CONVENTION BETWEEN THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The progress of the alleged Convention has been carefully watched by the Committee during the past two years, and at no time have their efforts towards offering opposition to a compact detrimental to commercial interests generally and which has, apparently, for its object a long monopoly and the maintenance of a high tariff, been relaxed. How far the Conference has been successful in accomplishing the ends aimed at is still a matter of uncertainty, but the Committee have quite recently learned on good authority that as yet no Convention has been actually ratified. (Appendix *O.*)

CORRESPONDENCE HAVING REFERENCE TO THE UNDERNOTED SUBJECTS IS ANNEXED HERETO:—

BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.
(Appendix *P.*)

CONSULAR INVOICES.
(Appendix *Q.*)

FEE AND COMMISSIONS ON VESSELS UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE, &C.
(Appendix *R.*)

NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.
(Appendix *S.*)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN INDIA.
(Appendix *T.*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honourable A. P. MacEwen, whose leave of absence had been extended to November, resumed his seat at the Council, which during his absence from the Colony was occupied by Mr. B. Layton. (Appendix *U.*)

COMMITTEE.

The Honourable J. Bell-Irving and Mr. N. A. Siebs retire from the Committee on their leaving the Colony, and were succeeded by the Honourable J. J. Keswick, and Mr. H. Hoppius.

MEMBERS.

During the past year Messrs. Wotton & Deacon, and Messrs. The Borneo Company, Limited, resigned, and the names of Messrs. Stolterfoht & Hirst, and Messrs. W. Hewett & Co., have been added to the list of Members.

FINANCE.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. A. Herbert and Mr. C. F. Rawband, Mr. J. Thurburn and Mr. E. W. Rutter having both left the Colony.

The balance at credit of the Chamber on 31th December amounted to $226.21, exclusive of $5,250 on fixed deposit, and $2,245 at credit of "Pinnacle Rock Fund," also on fixed deposit, both amounts being in the hands of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

NORTH BORNEO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sandakan, 5th March, 1890.

Mr. Henry Walker, who entered the service of the Government nearly seven years ago, left last week for Europe on a well earned holiday. He has seen much hard work in the country and has done a considerable amount of useful exploration.

News from the tobacco plantations is now more satisfactory, as the floods and heavy rains are over. Work for the coming crop is well in hand, and most of the estates are healthy and very promising in every respect.

Reports reach us that Hongkong investors in the Borneo tobacco ventures are somewhat disappointed at the results of the 1889 crop. This is not surprising, but it would be a pity if dredi fthe fine estates belonging to the Hongkong companies were permitted to languish for the sake of the moderate amount of money necessary to continue active operations. It must not be forgotten that the worst time is over and that it is possible to recoup all the capital expended in one season should the crops turn out as well as has been often the case in Sumatra.

I hear that the tobacco from many of Borneo estate has been pronounced as an extremely valuable product. If quantity can be obtained in as satisfactory manner as quality, no doubt can be entertained as to the lucrative result of the culture to those who persevere.

It is reported that Captain Rothbart, the manager of the Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ld., has again got himself into difficulties with the authorities, owing, it is alleged, to the ill-treatment of some coolies. It is earnestly to be hoped that this report is unfounded.

Governor Creagh left for Labuan about a week ago. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will succeed in baulking Rajah Brooke in his effects to gobble up what remains of Brunei territory. To my mind the Rajah's autocratic government and tendencies should not be extended.

It is rumoured that the tobacco from Sarawak lately sold in Europe realized but a poor price, some of it having been sold for as low as tenpence per lb.

The police courts have been rather busy of late, and amongst the noticeable cases may be mentioned several in which Dutchmen especially have behaved in a very violent style, taking the law into their own hands against natives. The general opinion here is that it would be well if a salutary example were made of some of these rowdies.

As there appears to be some doubts amongst the Insurance people in China regarding the buoys in Sandakan habour and Copuan channel, I may inform those whom it may concern that both the harbour and channel referred to are properly buoyed.

Owing to the absence of proper "gangways" at the Government wharf, Mr. Birch, of the steamer *Normanhurst*, broke his leg on the 4th instant.

We hear that a Banking Company for Borneo has been floated in London. It is rumoured that Sir Alfred Dent and Admiral Mayne are among the promoters.

Two distinct seams of coal have been found by Mr. J. Morgan, the expert coal miner engaged by the East Borneo Syndicate to prospect the country. These seams are but 20 inches apart; one is 13 inches thick and the other 4 inches thick, and they are situated within a few hundred yards from deep water, and quite close to Sandakan town. Mr. Morgan thinks these two seams will join and form one, and that the prospects of finding a payable seam in a short time are very hopeful.

A local company has obtained an order for 15,000 sleepers for the Manila railway.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, LINEN DRAPERS, & UPHOLSTERERS.

SHOW ROOMS, 37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.)

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890 [354

RECOLLECTIONS OF LIFE IN THE FAR EAST IN THE FIFTIES.

III.

The uneasiness caused by the assassinations that had taken place subsided somewhat when it was ascertained that they were not connected with any plot against foreigners, but were the acts of fanatics or malcontents; yet the fact that such people were roving about armed with swords, which might be drawn against one at any moment, was sufficiently disquieting, and we never felt altogether safe, but continued to walk about with hands upon our revolvers, and I kept mine ready for use until I embarked again on the slowgoing but friendly steamer *Asof* on my return to Shanghai, not altogether sorry to leave a country whose charms were greatly marred by the constant dread of sudden attack. After a trip unmarked by any event more noteworthy than the breaking down of the steamer's engines and drifting "hove to" and helpless for several days in a gale of wind, which fortunately was off shore, we reached Shanghai in safety, only to find, however, that we had jumped from the frying pan into the fire, as the place was in a great ferment owing to the movements of the Tai-ping rebels. After remaining comparatively quiet in Nanking since their occupation of that city some seven years previously, they had again taken the war path, this time in the direction of Shanghai; and great consternation prevailed in consequence throughout the country. In June they captured Soochow, and not long after resumed their march in this direction. Their progress was slow, as they made a clean sweep of everything in their path, burning the towns and villages and putting to the sword such of the inhabitants as they could not turn to account for their own purposes. For a long time we were kept in suspense as to their movements, about which no reliable information could be had, and each day, for weeks, we looked for their advent, no one daring to venture far from the Settlement in the meantime, through fear of coming unexpectedly upon them. Finally, when they did come, their approach was heralded a long way off, in a most unmistakeable way, by columns of smoke ascending from hundreds of burning villages, which reached in a vast semi-circle from beyond Sicawei to Woosung. The extent of the front of the rebels as thus delineated seemed to be so vast that, if it were a fair indication of their strength, it was evident Shanghai was threatened by a host so overwhelming that any resistance which could be made was hardly likely to be effective. The alarm among foreigners was consequently very serious. All possible preparations for defence were made: arrangements for the safety of the women and children were determined upon; books, papers, and valuables were sent off to the vessels in port, or got ready for so doing; and the opium ships, which for so many years had wallowed about in the muddy waters of the river at Woosung, pulled up their rusty anchors, and hoisting on their bare poles everything in the shape of canvas that could be found, came lumbering up the river as best they could, and anchored off the Bund, where they have ever since continued to display their unsightly shapes conspicuously in the foreground, to the unqualified annoyance of every one not pecuniarily interested in them. As for the Chinese, the panic among them was simply indescribable. Refugees from the country came pouring in from every direction by land and water with such of their belongings as they could carry, seeking safety in the city and Settlements, while people here were fleeing to other places on the coast by every available conveyance. The streets were full of terror-stricken people, some hurrying in one direction and some in another, and the river was crowded with boats, for which fabulous prices were paid, many loaded to the water's edge with human beings. The rebels took their time, however, in approaching us, being as usual occupied in plundering by the way, and several days elapsed before the first of them came in sight. Then a long line of flags was seen moving along the French road from the direction of Sicawei, the numbers of which seemed to bear out the opinion as to their strength (which had been formed by the extent of the semi-circle of fire which still continued), and came nearer and nearer, and it was evident that that the coming host was a large one. They did not appear to make any serious demonstration against the city that day, but, after reconnoitring the place, drew back again towards Sicawei. Some French soldiers who were guarding their concession, however, apprehending an attack in that quarter, set fire the next day to the suburbs adjoining the city walls and near the east gate, and commenced throwing up earthworks which traversed the Bund, and for this work impressed into their service every Chinaman that came by. It was most amusing to watch the blank look of astonishment that came over the faces of well dressed and rather swell-looking individuals, as they came leisurely sauntering along and paused to see what was being done, when they were roughly laid hold of, thrust into the ditch, and forced to use the spades and picks that were put into their hands, and to note their feeble efforts to acquit themselves creditably in the eyes of their taskmasters with implements such as they had never seen before.

The next day the rebels made another advance towards the city, coming from the same direction as before, but spread more over the open fields. I was watching them from a look-out on the top of our house, and when they had reached a point about where stands the Widow's Monument on the present race-course, I was suddenly startled by a violent rush of air and the screaming sound of a large shell flying past, and so near that I wondered it had not carried away the top of the house, look-out and all. Turning around to find whence it had come, I directed my glasses upon a gunboat lying in the river just in front, and looked straight into the cavernous bore of a large gun which had been apparently trained right upon my position. As I did so there was a flash of flame, a cloud of smoke, and another shell came rushing past with a deafening sound. As I was as nearly as possible in the line that the shells took to reach the advancing rebels, and as evidently a slight difference in the aim would put an end to me, whatever might be the result for the rebels, I speedily descended from my look-out and sat down to the tiffin which had been kept waiting for me. While we were at table the shells continued to scream overhead, and I expected every instant that the roof of the house would be demolished and the bricks come tumbling in upon us. This was the last I saw of the rebels, as the shelling from that gunboat and another anchored above the city seemed to satisfy them that they were not welcome in this neighbourhood, and they withdrew and returned again to Soochow, where they remained in a state of comparative quiescence until the following year.—"W. S. Wetmore," in the *N. C. D. News.*

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890 [399

VICTORIA CHAPTER,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [410

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [409

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BRINDISI,"

Captain E. Street, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [3

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. MACY,"

Amsbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [415

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Eighteenth Ordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Company's Office, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1889.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [414

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GAMES of the 1/ ARGYLL and SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th March, on the Race Course—Happy Valley—(by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club).

The following Events are open to the Services, viz.—Sailors, Soldiers, Volunteers and Police,

1 MILE—Prizes, $10, $5, $3.
HALF MILE—Prizes, $10, $5, $3.
TUG-OF-WAR Teams of 10, Prize, $20.
PIPE PLAYING, Quick Step, Strathspey and Reel, Prizes, $10, $3.

Entries to be made on the Ground.

The Band will play during the afternoon.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [411

NOTICE.

MY Interest and Responsibility in the Firm of Messrs. D. D. OLLIA & Co., at Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Taiwanfoo, Takow and Tamsui ceased from the 1st day of February, 1890.
F. C. KEEKA.
Foochow, 6th February, 1890. [412

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

AN AIRY ROOM in the vicinity of the Clock Tower. Rent not to exceed $25 a month.
Apply to
"M.,"
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [413

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
"STONEHENG," Robinson Road, from 1st May
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [13

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [408

Amusements.

ON
THURSDAY,
the 20th March.

A CONCERT,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
of
His Excellency the Administrator, FRANCIS FLEMING, C.M.G.
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.B.
His Excellency Major-General J. B. EDWARDS, C.B., R.E.
And
IN AID OF THE FUNDS
of
THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
will be given by
MAESTRO CATTANEO'S PUPILS,
in
THE ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

Tickets, not less than $2 each, to be had from Maestro Cattaneo and his Pupils, and from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ld., or Messrs. Kruse & Co.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [395

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Hamburg Firm at this place. Mr. JUSTUS P. LEMBKE has been appointed Manager and Mr. HERMANN WITTE and Mr. ERNST GRUBITZ are authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.
Office:—Ice House Street, 8,
China Export, Import, & Bank Compagnie (Limited).
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890. [366

NOTICE is hereby given, that under date of 1st January, 1890, we have transferred our entire Business and the Goodwill of same to the "China Export, Import & Bank Compagnie" of Hamburg. All our liabilities up to 31st December, 1889, will be settled by us direct.
JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Hamburg.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890. [367

NOTICE is hereby given, that under date of 1st January, 1890, the entire Business of Messrs. JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., of this place, with Branch Establishments at Hamburg and Shanghai, and the Goodwill of the said Firm, has been transferred to us.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890.
China Export, Import, & Bank Compagnie.
Chinese Hong Name: 行洋信謙 [368

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1890.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG ...Mr. W. Brewer.
" ...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
" ...Messrs. Heuermann, Herbst & Co.
" ...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
" ...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
" ...The Hongkong Trading Co., Ld.
" ...Man Yü Tong, Hollywood Road.
CANTON .....Mr. M. F. da Silva.
MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
AMOY and FORMOSA... } Mr. N. Moalle.
FOOCHOW ...Messrs. Hedge & Co.
SHANGHAI & NORTHERN PORTS } Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
JAPAN..... { Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
BANGKOK ...Rev. S. J. Smith.
SINGAPORE...Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.
PARIS and LONDON ... } Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

OR TO
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1890

Intimations.

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, TO-MORROW, the 13th day of March, 1890, at 4 P.M., when certain Resolutions necessary to carry out the Reconstruction of the Company (proposed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th day of January ultimo) will be put to the Meeting. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to the Registered Shareholders in the Company, and unregistered holders of Shares can obtain Copies, and full particulars regarding the scheme for Reconstruction, on application at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., on the 6th or 7th March next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1890. [350

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Works on Stone Cutters' Island, during the period 5th to 31st instant, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted), the line of fire will be in a South Westerly direction from the Works.
All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th March 1890 [370

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 3.30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
By Order,
F. HENDERSON,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [406

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MEMBERS wishing to enter for the above will please sign their names either on the list lying on the table in the Hongkong Club Ante-room or on the one in the Cricket Pavilion, on or before MONDAY NEXT, the 17th inst.
ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Sec. H.K. C.C.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [407

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. The object and business of the Meeting will be to confirm the Special Resolutions numbered 2, 3, and 4 passed on the 3rd March, 1890.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1890 [372

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1889, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [357

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 6.

NORTHERN BAR BUOY REPLACED IN POSITION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Northern Bar Buoy referred to in Local Notice to Mariners No. 5 of 25th January, 1890, as having dragged out of position, has been replaced in its original locality.
EDWARD STEVENS,
Harbour Master.
Approved:
H. KOPSCH,
Commissioner of Customs,
Customs House,
Tamsui, 27th February, 1890. [381

NOTICE.

P. C. FULLERT,
LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT,
NAGASAKI.
Will meet ships off
IWOSIMA OR ROKUREN.
Telegraphic address:—
FULLERT, Nagasaki.
FULLERT, Kobe.
13th November, 1888 [29

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central [743

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [99

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Hong consisting of Five Specious Rooms and Three Bath Rooms suitable either as Offices or Dwelling Apartments.

For terms, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [138

TO LET.

HOUSES No. 1 and 2, "KIMBERLEY VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February, 1890,

and

HOUSE No. 4, "VICTORIA VIEW" Kowloon Point, from 1st February, 1890.

Apply to

A. P. ALVES.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1890. [180

TO LET,

From 1st April.

NO. 1, BLUE BUILDINGS—Top Floor.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [388

TO LET.

NO. 25, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to

ACHEE & Co.,

17, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [386

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March, ROOMS suitable for OFFICES on the first floor of the PREMISES in Pedder's Street at present occupied by Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co.

Apply to

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [196

TO LET,

Possession from 1st April next.

HOUSE No. 16, ELGIN STRT

Apply to

L. KIRCHMANN,

No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1890. [353

TO LET.

FROM 1st February next, Nos. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET.

Apply to

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1890. [110

TO LET, AT THE PEAK.

DUNNOTTAR, R. B. Lot No. 20, for 1 year, from 15th April, 1890.

Apply to

B.,

c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1890. [237

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY,"

Captain G. L. Langborne, will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [377

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHOM KLAO,"

Captain W. H. Watton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [404

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

Captain F. Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [401

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, and VENICE, (taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MEDUSA,"

Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [402

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW."

Wm. Durdin, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [403

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1890 [1

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain Dowling, will be despatched on or about the 14th March.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1890. [1559

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

Captain Clarke, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 18th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1890. [158

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

P. S. Hogg, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 17th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [397

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"EDENDALE,"

Captain Humphrey, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 19th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [398

THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE, (Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.)

THE British Steamship

"TARTAR,"

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd inst.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890 [393

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [384

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA"

2,553 Tons Register, Captain Williamson, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *via* INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 24th April and S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 15th May.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$210.00
To Montreal, New York, &c.,,,,,,, 290.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd April.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March 1890 [14

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain R. V. Goessel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 15th March, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February 1890 [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To San Francisco.....$225,00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent

Hongkong 26th February 1890 [3

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Honolulu and Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent

Hongkong, 26th February 1890. [3

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Glenartney	London	March 13th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Congo	Marseilles	March 13th	Messageries Maritimes.
Bellona	Hamburg	March 14th	Siemssen & Co.
Sarpedon	Liverpool	March 14th	Butterfield & Swire.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	March 15th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Moyune	London	March 15th	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Medusa	Trieste	March 16th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Edendale	Liverpool	March 17th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	March 17th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Cardiganshire	London	March 17th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	March 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nizam	Bombay	March 19th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Venetia	Bombay	March 26th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Palinurus	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
London	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About March 30th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Oxus	Messageries Maritimes.	Mar. 19th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 16th, at 10 a.m.
Havre, London, &c.	Carmarthenshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About March 18th.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Lydia	Siemssen & Co.	Mar. 21st, at 10 a.m.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Medusa	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Mar. 19th, at noon.
New York	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About March 14th.
San Francisco, via H., &c.	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 25th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via I., &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 3rd, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Tartar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Mar. 23rd.
Port Darwin, &c.	Chingtu	Butterfield & Swire	Mar. 30th, daylight.
Straits and Bombay	Lombardy	P. & O. S. N. Co	To-morrow, daylight.
Sandakan and Kudat	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	Mar. 15th, at noon.
Singapore, Batavia, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About March 17th.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 14th, daylight.
Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, &c.	Cardiganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	March 18th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Edendale	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Mar. 19th.
Tientsin	Yiksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	March 14th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Moyune	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About Mar. 17th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Sarpedon	Russell & Co.	March 16th.
Swatow, S'pore & Bangkok	Phra Chom Klao	Yuen Fat Hong	Mar. 14th, at 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Mar. 14th, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11. Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M.
CONSERVED MEATS,
VEGETABLES and FRUIT

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889 [130

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Tiffin Car at 12 45).
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACKEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [519

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong 20th May, 1889. [330

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [195

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889 [54

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1888 [99

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS it is marvellous in its results, as

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Agents for China and Hongkong:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED),
Hongkong, 20th December, 1889.

For Sale.

SYRUP of FIGS



NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.

194] Chemists, &c., Hongkong.

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—

Mr. W. Brewer.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
or to
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

"LA HACIENDA"—AT THE PEAK
R. B. L. No. 21.

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, with sufficient Land for 3 or 4 Tennis Courts.

If required it is easily convertible into two separate Dwellings.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1889. [38

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [28

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial

WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen's, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.
$4.75 each. Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also
SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of $3.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong 20th February 1890 [32

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmer's and Gardeners Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street,

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [36

FOR SALE,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st November 1889 11

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 18, Queen's Road Central [748

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 4, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.